FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,540.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 50.]

Judge Not.

How do we know what hearts have vilest sin?
How do we know?
Many, like sepulchres, are vile within
Whose outward garb is spotless as the snow,
And many may be pure we think not so,
How near to God the souls of such have been,
What mercy secret penitence may win—
How do we know?
How can we tell who have sinned more than we?
How can we tell?
We think our brother walked full guiltily,
Judging him in self-righteousness. Ah, well!
Perhaps, had we been driven through the hell
Of his untold temptations, we might be
Less upright in our daily walk than he—
How can we tell?
Dare we condemn the ills that others do?
Dare we condemn?
Their strength is small, their trials not a few;
The tide of wrong is difficult to stem,
And if to us, more clearly than to them,
Is given knowledge of the good and true,
More do they need our help and pity, too—
Dare we condemn?
God help us all, and lead us day by day!
God help us all!
We cannot walk alone the perfect way;
Evils allure us, tempt us, and we fall;
We are but human and our power small,
Not one of us may boast, and not a day
Rolls o'er our heads but each hath need to say,
God bless us all! —*The Day.*

England's Relation to Egypt Declared.

A dispatch from London says that the decision reached by the Government January 5, as to the policy to be adopted toward Egypt was final and complete. The Cabinet spent the entire week discussing the situation in a series of conferences and investigations. After a prolonged discussion, it was resolved to adopt the policy heretofore outlined by Mr. Gladstone, and which Sir Evelyn Baring, present British Agent in Egypt, strongly urged in the long cable conference which the Cabinet had carried on with him during the day. Three official dispatches are known to have been sent out at the conclusion of the session.

The first assured the Khedive that England would maintain her position in Egypt. The second guaranteed the Khedive that England would undertake to resist any attempt at the invasion of Lower Egypt by El Mahdi, but stated that this guarantee meant no more than that England would assume to confine El Mahdi's operations to the Soudan, and must not be construed as promising any assistance in resisting these operations so long as they were not an actual attack on Egypt proper. The third instructed the British Consul at Massowah to notify the King of Abyssinia that England would not approve of any military operations by Abyssinian troops in the Soudan, and would resent any attack upon Egyptian troops which might be operating in the region to maintain the authority of the Khedive as an attack upon England.

In consequence of the action of the British government as above, a crisis occurred in the Egyptian ministry resulting in the resignation of the ministers. A Cairo dispatch contains the letter sent by Cherif Pasha and the other Egyptian Ministers to the Khedive announcing the reasons for their resignations, as follows: "The Queen's government has demanded the abandonment of the Soudan. We have no right to take that step, since the Soudan is in the possession of the Porte and entrusted to our charge. The Queen's government states that Egypt should follow its counsels without discussion. This declaration violates the organic rescript of August 28, 1878, that the Khedive governs with and through his ministers. We resign because we are prevented from governing in accordance with the constitution."

Upon the resignation of Cherif Pasha's ministry, the Khedive requested Riaz Pasha, late minister of the Interior, to form a new Cabinet. He declined; whereupon the Khedive entrusted its formation to Nubar Pasha, and he accepted the task.

The new premier takes a cheerful view of the situation, and thinks that the Soudan tribes are without cohesion and may be left to plunder one another.

A dispatch from Cairo dated January 9th says El Mahdi's brother-in-law has been captured at Esneh and brought to Cairo. He affirms that El Mahdi will not fight against Turkish troops, but will do his utmost to make common cause with them to expel the foreigners from Egypt.

Arabi Pasha, who is in exile at Colombo, Ceylon, commenting on the situation, expresses emphatically his opinion that the loss of the Soudan will strengthen the government.

THE WONDERFUL FOUNTAIN AT ROUND KNOB.—A public park, highly ornamented, has recently been presented to the citizens of Bennington, Vermount in connection with a certain charity, by Trenor W. Park. Among its chief adornments is a fountain, or jet, which throws water to the height of 198 feet, which the Benningtonians proudly boast as the highest in the world. This is a boast not sustained by facts. The fountain at Chatsworth, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Devonshire in Derbyshire, England, throws water, intermittently, to the height of 260 feet. The fountain at Round Knob near the hotel recently built on the mountain section of the Western North Carolina Railroad, throws a permanent jet to the height of 268 feet. This, therefore, if the two before mentioned had been considered the standard of height, is the highest of all, exceeding the Chatsworth fountain by eight feet. The stream that supplies this fountain has its rise in the mountains high above the track, and is the same that was used to effect the sluicing which conquered at last the stubborn difficulties of Mud Cut, which cut is at least four hundred feet above the orifice of the fountain below. —*Asheville Citizen.*

Gulf Mill.—The Gulf mill, says the Chatham *Record*, was sold, on last Monday, to Mr. John M. McIver for $8,000. This is one of the most valuable mills in the State, and also one of the oldest, having been owned by the Wilcox family before the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Blaine and the Republican Nomination.

Why the Maine Statesman did not pay the full Penalty of his Disgraceful Treatment of Mulligan;—and why he will not be a Presidential Candidate.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* writes to that journal as follows:

That the Republican party is undergoing severe nervous prostration, aggravated by hypochondria, is proven by the uncertainty of its old chiefs as to whether or not its Presidential nomination is worth having. Notwithstanding the elation of some of Mr. Blaine's admirers over their belief that he could easily be nominated if he would, the Knight of the White Feather is known to have set his teeth firmly and resolutely against the venture, on the ground that his election would be impossible. The public may be sure that Mr. Blaine will not be the Republican candidate, for the simple reason that he dare not be; at least that is his present attitude. He has been very lucky thus far in escaping attacks.

Himself a skillful engineer of the press syndicate, which has served him long, he knows how much he has made out of meagre materials when a rival was to be bowled down, and he stands in mortal dread of the use never yet made, but which may be made at any time, of the fearful record against him contained in his own speech and that of Eppa Hunton of Virginia, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 5th day of June, 1876, and reported at length in the *Congressional Record* of debates. It was hushed up at the time by a lucky succession of circumstances. The Democrats desisted from following the matter up, because they did not wish to frighten the Republicans from nominating him. The famous sunstroke saved him from attack in his own convention, the generosity of his enemies being appealed to to withhold their blows from a dying man.

His defeat for the nomination made both parties considerately silent, as his own side needed his support, and the other desired that it should be as lukewarm as their kindness could make it. After the nomination Mr. Blaine slid quietly into Mr. Morrill's vacant seat as though it had been his political grave. He was fed on sympathy with his supposed downfall, and charity for his bad behavior so terribly exposed, and so he almost entirely escaped a discussion of the Mulligan letters and other matters of the kind. Cautiously biding his time until he felt that his of fences had been forgotten by those who had seen the record of them, he reappeared as an active participant in public affairs. But he is wise enough to see that a campaign for him would be a defensive one, in which the opposition would make the most of his unfortunate record, and that such a campaign the party is too weak to undergo. There is no doubt the Maine statesman has sworn off.

MR E. A. ABBEY.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: 'Mr. Edwin A. Abbey, to whom this month's *Harper's Magazine* is almost a private trophy, is engaged on the labor of illustrating the poetical works of Goldsmith. We can imagine no task more congenial to his exquisitely fine and gentlemanly talent, in which the *beau ton* of the eighteenth century finds, as it seems to us, by far its best exponent in nineteenth-century art. He is the only illustrator whom we should venture to name in the same breath with Mr. Randolph Caldecott, and perhaps Mr. Abbey, though more imaginative, does not draw with quite so much freedom and strength as Mr. Caldecott. But these two artists—the one a proseman and the other a poet—serve to complete our impression of the eighteenth century in a very wonderful way, and book-illustration has been another thing since they entered the field."

[On the North bank of the Thames river, almost at its mouth, three miles below New London, Connecticut, is the charming summer country seat of Mr Edward Kidder, of Wilmington. From this, the sweep of the eye covers a noble prospect of land and water: a glimpse of the sea, Long Island Sound, a cluster of villas on the South bank, Fort Griswold on an island in the harbor of New London, the picturesque city of New London itself—and the eye rests in a delightful reach up the river, past the "navy yard," where the hills and the water meet in blue haze. Sitting with Mr. Abbey, one summer day, on Mr. Kidder's broad piazza, the writer called the former's attention to the beauty of the scene. In a moment he made two or three sketches; and even these, thrown off in a lazy mood from a hammock, bore the same indescribable charm that characterizes all his works. If the reader has never seen his illustrations of Herrick's poems let him straightway set about doing so; for, in all the range of story-telling sketches, there is nothing like them.]

CARE OF POULTRY.—If the hens and pullets have been well cared for during November and December, plenty of eggs may be expected during this month; but if they have not received good care, few eggs may be expected before March. No time spent on the farm pays better than that in providing good quarters for laying hens, and in regularly feeding them with such variety of food as shall keep them in a good healthy condition. Do not shut them in tight houses, but give them good warm dry quarters, where there is just air enough stirring to carry off the bad odors. If possible give hens a chance to sun themselves in a shed opened to the south. There is nothing which secures health to a flock of hens so surely as fresh air, and few things that will cause them to sicken and die quicker than the bad air in a tight house when they are compelled to stay there both day and night.

Chas. Delmonico, the famous New York restaurateur, has disappeared from home.

Industrial North Carolina.

Future Kraut and Colic in Abundance.—On one of the great truck farms near Morehead 200,000 cabbages are growing says the Raleigh *News and Observer*.

Improving the Water-way to Wilmington.—The work of supplying rock for the purpose of closing Corncake Inlet, near what was formerly known as New Inlet, is now in full blast, says the *Star*. The rock is obtained by Messrs. Ross & Lara, the contractors, from a quarry about twelve miles below this city.

Sausage Factory at Asheville.—Abbott and Phillips have in operation a new sausage chopper, says the *Citizen*, which prepares in fine condition, and with great ease of work, several hundred pounds of sausage meat a day, and in more satisfactory style than the old hand grinder.

Dollars and Sense in Tobacco Culture.—This week Mr. J. N. Rogers, Leicester township, Buncombe county, says the Asheville *Citizen*, brought to, and sold at, the Banner Warehouse, Asheville, his crop of tobacco raised on *one and one eighth acre of land*, which netted him, all commissions paid, *five hundred and eight dollars and ninety-five cents*. Here are dollars and sense for you, and all in Western Carolina, too.

Wake County Serpentine.—We have been given a piece of serpentine from the farm of Mr. Adams, south of the city, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*. A large block of it is being dressed at the marble yard of Lougee & Goodwin. It is said that there are at the place mentioned great quantities of this beautiful stone. We are told that the mantels in the old capitol were of serpentine, from this place. Considerable quantities of it are to be found in the southwestern part of the county, and in one or two western counties it also exists.

The New Asheville Depot.—President Andrews, says the Asheville *Citizen*, pronounces the new depot building in that town the best and handsomest in the State. It is fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, well arranged for light, comfort and convenience. In addition to this there will be two hundred feet of platform. Capt. Hallyburton says he will be able to easily handle two hundred cars. Besides the business offices, there will be reception rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Bomar, the architect, displayed excellent ability in the design and arrangement of this building.

Property in Whitaker's.—A correspondent of the Wilson *Advance* says of Whitaker's, not long since known only as a station on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, that to the merchants of the town it has been a year of prosperity, and the farmers around it are satisfied, for they have all been blessed with good crops. Houses have been built in larger numbers than in any previous year and our town is growing in population faster than ever before in its history. Now just as soon as we can get up our new hotel, Whitaker's will be on the high road to prosperity.

Corn and Minerals in Macon County.—The Highlands *Enterprise* says that Capt. R. A. Bowie, of Baltimore, Md., a gentleman of culture, and a civil and mining engineer of note, has recently secured for himself and his associates a large number of valuable mining properties in the county which he proposes to develop as rapidly as the wintry weather will permit. Also that Mr. Wm. McKee, living on the Cartoogechaye, raised corn this year which yielded at the rate of ninety bushels to the acre. This is no "guess work," as both the land and the corn were accurately measured.

A Boom in Salem as well as Winston.—Among the improvements in Salem, says the *Press*, we note the new roller flour mills at Wachovia mills, and the addition of steam in Mr. Cooper's Salem water power grist mill.

Messrs. Fries are continually making improvements in their several mills. Dr. Shaffner's Cotton Gin is a success, and quite a village has sprung up on the old Shallowford street, beyond Wachovia Mills. Upon the whole old Salem has kept on bravely in the march of improvements, and with the prospective Plaid Mills, Wagon Shops, Tobacco Factories, Tobacco Warehouses and Paper Mill, which we hope to see all in progress of erection, if not completed, during this year, will be abreast with the times.

And also in Waughtown.—The Wagon manufacturing centre of this section, says the same paper, is also steadily improving. New dwellings, and numerous improvements were made during the year, and many more in contemplation, prominent among which are the enlargement of the building of Geo. E. Nissen & Co's Wagon shops, and the Wm. Spach Wagon shops. The C. F. Nissen & Co. establishment has also made several improvements and all the shops have had a full and satisfactory year's work.

The Growing Fish and Oyster Business of Beaufort.—In the week ending December 24th, 1881, says the *Telephone*, Mr. Ives shipped 353 gallons of oysters, for the same week in 1882 his shipments were 682 gallons and during the week ending on the 24th, this year, he shipped 774 gallons, more than double the freight of all other dealers combined. On Monday morning last he sent forward 262 gallons, making about four tons of weight, which were distributed throughout the States of North and South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia. We formerly noticed the fact that he was shipping fresh fish to Norfolk, Va., which city has been called the centre of supplies, and we learn that he is shipping oysters to Charleston, S. C., where they boast of having the finest oysters in the world.

[In this connection the following news item from Baltimore, January 2d, is interesting and points to what is soon to become a great industry in this State:

Oyster dealers complain that bivalves of good quality are only found now in Long Island Sound. The Maryland beds are said not to be worth working and all the dredgers are keeping the holidays. Bare bottoms are said to exist where hitherto millions of bushels of oysters were produced. Owners of Chesapeake Bay beds not only neglected to plant shells for the spawn to "set" on, but dredged and sold shells that had been smothered by the growth on top of them.

Meantime the world will have to depend almost wholly on the Long Island Sound beds for its supply. Whether these beds will furnish that supply or not remains to be seen. Oysters are high now and are going up every day. Selected stock, opened, is worth $1.40 to $1.60 a gallon, and it will not be long before the standard and ordinary grades will be bringing as much and probably more.

Dealers are talking of utilizing the vast oyster beds of the North Carolina sounds.]

THE CZAR WOUNDED.—The Czar of Russia continues to have a bad time. His latest trouble is thus reported in a dispatch from Vienna dated January 5, about the truth of which, however, some doubt seems to exist:

The Czar was returning about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, December 17, to the Gatchina palace from a shooting excursion, accompanied by his suite in eight sledges with a number of servants. Although darkness was coming on the party noticed on the road ahead six men, apparently peasants. The Czar's *aides de camp* drove forward and ordered the men to clear out of the way. The men saluted the officers and appeared to obey the order, but when the Czar's sledge came on a level with them they suddenly wheeled around and fired at the Czar thrice, and two of them ran toward him. The horses drawing the imperial sledge became frightened and galloped some hundred paces, when the Czar was thrown out of the sledge. A bullet lodged in the Czar's shoulder. It threatens, however, no danger. The Czar's followers immediately unharnessed their sledge-horses, mounted the animals and followed the would-be assassins, who escaped in a neighboring wood. Owing to the depth of the snow the pursuit was fruitless. One of the pursuing officers ventured too far and has not returned.

The *Telegraph*, in referring to the foregoing, says that whether this story is true or untrue, the revival of Nihilism is undoubted. The Nihilist executive committee promised to give the present Czar a fair trial No constitution and no reforms have been granted, although he promised them. His trial is therefore at an end.

HEAVY DRINKING.—How they did drink in the good old days! The King once said to Sir John Irwin, the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, "They tell me, Sir John, you like a glass of wine." "Those who have reported the fact," answered Sir John, bowing profoundly, "have done me great injustice; I like a bottle." Pitt and Dundas drank at one sitting seven bottles at an inn on the road to Walmer. The Duke of Rutland killed himself by drinking all night and then eating six or seven turkey's eggs for breakfast. Claret was the favorite drink in Ireland. A French traveler, after incautiously refreshing himself with a tumbler of whisky cried out, "Le vin du pays est diablement fort!" So it is; but claret taken in moderation hurts no man. When another convivial Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Richmond, who of course, being a Duke, had married a daughter of the Duchess of Gordon, was dining with Mr. Sneyd, the great wine merchant, Mr. Sneyd drank so much of his own claret that he tumbled under the table. Mr. Sneyd was lifted up and replaced in his chair, upon which somebody said, "I believe this is the first instance of a Protestant Lord Lieutenant being present at the elevation of the host." —*Temple Bar.*

WHAT A RAILROAD COMMISSION SHOULD BE.—It is a folly for a Legislature to give to any set of men the power to prescribe rates for freights and fares for passengers on railroads. It may properly enough fix maximum limits therefor, pass laws to prevent discriminations and give Railroad Commissioners power to institute proper proceedings for their enforcement. This is all the power possessed by the Massachusetts Commission, which is the most perfect yet devised by any State. That Commission recommends railroads to do certain things and such recommendation is always sufficient for the correction of abuses. If not heeded the Legislature, on the compaint of the Commissioners, would be prompt to apply a remedy. But that is never necessary.—*Wall Street News.*

HOW TO GREASE A WAGON WHEEL.—To grease a wagon wheel, never use lard, for it will penetrate the hub and work its way around the tenons of the spoke and cause a wheel to wear out in a quarter of the ordinary time; never use enough of any kind of grease so that the surplus will work out at the ends and be forced by the shoulder-bands and nut-washer into the the hub around the outside of the boxes. For wooden axle-trees use tallow just enough to make a slight coating. For iron axle-trees first wet the spindles with spirits of turpentine and then apply a few drops of castor oil near the shoulder and end. One teaspoonful is sufficient for the whole.—*Dio Lewis' Monthly.*

THE VALUE OF A TITLE.—The revised version of the gossip in regard to Miss Mary Anderson's alleged betrothal to the Duke of Portland represents the story to have been circulated for advertising purposes. Perhaps, says the New York *Sun*, the correction is worth about as much credence as the original yarn; but it should have arrived a little earlier for the sake of a Minnesota paper, which has just explained that the real person engaged to be married to Miss Anderson was a "Lieut Dukes of Portland, Oregon."

The Problem of the Soudan.

The British government, being unwilling to employ English troops in defense of Egyptian territory further south than the first cataract of the Nile, finds itself at issue with the Khedive, who threatens to resign unless England will herself send troops to reconquer the Soudan, or to permit the Sublime Porte to send Turkish troops to accomplish that end. There are Englishmen who approve the Khedive's decision. In a communication to the London *Times* from Sir Samuel Baker, who for five years commanded the forces of the Khedive in Central Africa, and who may fairly be regarded as an expert in questions affecting the Soudan, the view is held that Khartoum, as being essential to the control of the Soudan, should not be surrendered to El Mahdi. He does not apprehend an immediate invasion of Egypt from the South, as the deserts present enormous difficulties to an ill-equipped and badly provided barbarian horde. But without speedy precautions, the Soudan will soon, he holds, be entirely in the hands of rebels, and such an example might be followed by ruinous results in Lower Egypt, where anarchy so recently prevailed. Khartoum must be retained, and, in order to maintain communication with Khartoum, the forces of the Egyptian government should be concentrated upon the Dongola district. At Dongola itself a large force should be stationed, and a fortified station should be occupied on the banks of the Nile, opposite Berber. Khartoum may quickly be rendered impregnable, as it is protected on both flanks by the White and Blue Niles, and the possession of steamers will secure both rivers. But to reach Khartoum from Cairo is at present the problem. As steamers descend the Nile from Khartoum to Berber, the essential point of this problem is to reach Berber. There are three routes from Egypt to the latementioned place—one by way of Suakin, on the Red sea; one by Dongola, on the Nile, and one by way of the Korosko Desert, which occupies the vast area inclosed by the Nile where it makes its great bend or loop toward the west. Of these routes Sir Samuel prefers the last two, as the hostility of the tribes adjacent to the Suakin routes renders it for the present wholly impracticable. The destruction in this vicinity of Commander Moncrieff's party, and, more recently, of the entire force sent out from Suakin by Tahir Pasha, confirms Sir Samuel's suspicions as to the loyalty of the hill tribes south of the Suakin-Berber route. The Nile routes by Dongola —which is still held by an Egyptian force —and by the Korosko Desert, remain open to the march of reinforcements for Khartoum. The Nile boats from the north reach Korosko, a town between the First and Second Cataracts, where the two routes diverge. Then follows by the shorter route a march of 436 miles to Berber through a desert which for 216 miles is without a drop of water. Ascending the right bank of the Nile—a much longer route—Egyptian troops would encounter the Donolawas, who are slave hunters. The slave caravans for Lower Egypt pass through the rear of Dongola; hence the loyalty of the Dongolawas is at present doubtful. Should they revolt, and should the Jahleers of Berber and the Bisharеens of the Korosko desert combine, all communication between Cairo and Khartoum would be cut off. To use unacclimated English troops in the Soudan Sir Samuel Baker thinks impossible; to employ Egyptian troops he considers perfectly useless. The only troops to employ, he thinks, are the blacks of the Soudan. But diplomacy will effect more than force with the Arabs of the deserts between Suakin and Berber. If England interferes, the Abyssinians should be invited to co-operate, being rewarded for their services by the present of Massowah, a much desired port on the Red sea. Everything depends, however, upon England's policy in regard to the retention of Khartoum. Should its abandonment be decided on, there is nothing further to be done after the Egyptian garisons in the Soudan have been extricated from their present difficult position.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE TRUE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.—We will not be divided by discussing the tariff, says the Tarboro *Southerner:* it is dodging it that will divide us. Witness Gen. Hancock's little, pitiful manœuvre in 1880. The reform of the tariff is right and urgently needed. The Democrats of North Carolina are as intelligent as the voters of any party in any other State, and in no State does reason govern the acts of its people so much as in this. We therefore can discuss this economic question not only with safety to the party, but with a confidence that it will enlighten the people and redound to their good. The tariff is only an additional reason why the Republican party should go.

* * * If a tariff issue will lose us votes we are confident that the number will be increased, if we allow the people to remain in ignorance and to hear only the specious arguments of the Republicans. The Fabian Policy will not do for the Democrats. Nothing is to be gained by us from "masterly inactivity." The Democratic party, to succeed this year in the State and nation, must pursue a bold aggressive and vigorous policy. There must be no timid, half way measures. Let the war be carried into Africa.

ECONOMICAL MR. RANDALL.—Mr. Randall and his Committee on Appropriations have begun their work of retrenchment by cutting down Commissioner Dudley's estimate for pensions twenty-five million dollars.

Last year the expenditure on the pension account amounted to about $66,000,000, and there is now said to be available for pensions nearly $50,000,000 in unexpended appropriations. In the face of these facts Mr. Dudley had the assurance to ask for $90,000,000 for the coming fiscal year. —*New York Sun.*

Ways and Walks of North Carolinians.

A writer from Kinston asserts that a girl of that place devoured eight plates of oysters at a church festival.

Dr. R. M. Norment, says the Charlotte *Observer*, was robbed the other night by burglars of $1,100.

Mr. C. W. Beale and wife of Arden, says the Asheville *Citizen*, have returned from a European tour which extended as far as Constantinople.

At the residence of Mrs. L. M. Wriston, in this city, says the Charlotte *Observer*, Capt. Chas. C. Kennedy, was united in marriage to Miss Lula C. Wriston.

Rev. W. T. Jones, formerly pastor of the Missionary Baptist church in this place, has accepted a call to the Baptist churches at Beaufort and Morehead. He is a conscientious and faithful pastor.—*Wilson Advance.*

The Washington correspondent of the Raleigh *News and Observer* says that Gen. A. W. Fisher, who was once adjutant general of North Carolina, is a resident of the former city.

The same paper learns that there has been a change in the well known firm of tobacco warehousemen, Parrish & Blackwell, at Durham. Mr. Parrish has bought Mr. Blackwell's interest at $35,000.

In Beaufort, N. C., on Thursday evening, January 3rd, 1884, by Rev. E. M. Forbes, Col. John N. Whitford, late Senator from the Ninth District, was married to Miss Sidney A. Taylor, says the New Berne *Journal*. Col. Whitford was a gallant soldier in the late war.

The Hickory *Press* says that the mechanics of that town recently had an elegant supper at the Western Hotel, at which that very eloquent gentleman, Capt. R. B. Davis, orator of the evening, did the occasion and himself full justice.

The sad death, while hunting, of Mr. W. J. Gordon, of Wilmington, by the accidental discharge of his shot-gun, excites the deepest sorrow of those here and elsewhere in the State who knew him, and who knowing him, could not but love him, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*.

Mr. J. W. Cobb of Hickory, and Miss Agnes Pitts of Savannah, Ga., were married in the latter place on New Year's day, says the Hickory *Press*. Bishop Gross of the Catholic church, and brother to Rev. Father Gross of Hickory, performed the marriage ceremonies. They will locate at Greensboro, N. C.

The Moore *Gazette* says that, on Dec. 27th, at the residence of Dr. Palmer, the bride's father, Mr. M. McL. Kelly of Moore and Miss Belle Palmer of Chatham, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, after which the happy pair accompanied by the waiters came to Carthage and enjoyed a reception at the residence of Capt. James D. McIver.

Dr. F. M. Henderson left Concord, for Georgetown, Texas, on Wednesday night, says the Concord *Register*. His nephew, Nat. Q. Henderson, Editor of the Georgetown (Texas) *Record*, has secured a position for him in a Medical College at that place, and accompanied him to a new field of labor. The Dr. has been a resident of Concord for about forty years.

In an article on Washington society life, the Philadelphia *Times* says: "Many members are accompanied by their wives and daughters. Messrs. Blackburn, Holman, Ballantyne, Turner and Randall have beautiful and accomplished daughters in society, and Miss Green, daughter of Colonel Green, of North Carolina, and Miss Curtin, daughter of Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, are among the most beautiful, accomplished and admired belles of the United States."

A friend writes us from Bald Creek, Yancey county, says the Asheville *Citizen*, making inquiry for the owner of a lost steel trap. An eagle was captured near Col. David Proffett's, with a trap and chain large enough to hold a dog, attached. The bird measured seven feet from tip to tip. It was shot twice by Mr. E. M. Proffett before N. Hall, Sr., and Will. Wilsome came to his aid. That day it had frightened one man on Doe Cove Mountain nearly out of his wits, as it screamed in the air and rattled the chains, making noises so unearthly that it seemed to the frightened man the Evil One himself had come to take him away before his time.

The Loco, Onslow county, correspondent of the New Berne *Journal* contributes to that paper some singular items:

1st. Mr. A. J. Horst has in his possession a piece of hard soap, made from hard wood ashes, which is 75 years old, having been presented to him 30 years ago by a lady friend, of Duplin. 2d. Mr. C. S. Hewitt has a lightwood post, upon which his well-sweep rests, that is, according to best information, 150 years old, and is to-day perfectly sound—all traces of the ax having been obliterated from the top and by the pelting rains of a century and a half. 3rd. The shirt of shirts—Mr. R. B. Parsons has a shirt which, he affirms, is 28 years old, having been worn while saving fodder every summer during this period. The correspondent sensibly adds that "these will suffice for antiquity, at present."

Another Onslow correspondent of the same paper says: I told you something about the Christmas tree, pie eating match and sack foot race, but did not tell you the particulars The sack race came off on Saturday, was contested by ten boys with feet tied in sacks, hands loose, distance 80 yards, to run or crawl, first ont to get the prize. Walter Way was the successful knight. The pie match was won by Ham Dennis, but Dan Way said his mouth was too little for his pie and tried to make way with it by putting the pie all over his face and eyes. Then we had a foot race by ladies, 100 yards. Mrs. Dr. Blount first best, and Mrs. H. R. Ward second best. Then a man foot race by Tom Merritt and Mac. Jones for $5. Mac. won by a length and a half.

Tobacco in the Mountains.

Fifteen years ago, says the Raleigh *Farmer and Mechanic*, probably not a pound of cotton was raised, to sell, West of Salisbury. To-day there are a dozen towns which buy from 1,500 to 15,000 bales. Commercial fertilizers made the change in great measure. Fifteen years ago not a pound of tobacco was raised West of Salisbury. Now there are tobacco factories at Statesville, Shelby, Morganton, Asheville, and other points; while the yearly income from the weed is very great,—much greater than is generally supposed. A large share of the credit of this change is due to the example of a few men.

The editor of the *Farmer and Mechanic* recollects that on returning from the war, and while spending several years in the Blue Ridge section, he found the country, —agriculturally speaking,—dead, and flattened out, hopeless, as well as pulseless. Corn, sorghum, and cow-peas, were the main articles of export; and many large landholders had scarcely money to pay taxes. In 1869 or '70, Col. Jas. K. Simpson, of Polk county, who had been driven out of Tennessee by the Brownlow-and-Kirkites, put in a crop of tobacco, amid general prediction of failure. When he sold his crop to clear $1,000 there was a general opening of the eyes.

About the same period, or a little earlier, Mr. S. C. Shelton, of the Danville, Va. region, moved to Asheville, and bought a small farm east of Beau Catcher Mountain, near Col. S. D. Lee's Academy. In 1870 we also went to Asheville, and started *The North Carolina Citizen*. Mr. Shelton was a frequent visitor at the *Citizen* office, and often predicted that the day would come when the yellow weed would turn out many a ton of yellow gold from the Western hills, as yet covered with primeval forests. Mr. Shelton not only proved his own faith, but also invented a patent "Tobacco Hanger," which we believe proved profitable to him.

During the next half dozen years the culture of tobacco spread rapidly, and thousands of wild lands which were held at 80 cents an acre, were made to pay yearly crops of $50 to $100 per acre. The county of Madison is chiefly composed of mountain ranges, intricately interwoven, and so lofty, that only one or two highways traverse the county; the inner valleys, and rugged plateaus, being reached by footpaths, or "mule trails." Yet, as we mentioned last week, some of these lands have made $300 per acre in tobacco; and Maj. W. W. Rollins (who wisely dropped politics and Revenue ringery, or was dropped,) this year cleared $28,000 on his various farms. Of course these are exceptional instances. But the march of the nasty mouth weed throughout the transmontane region is illustrated by the following from a recent Asheville *Citizen:*

"Little over three years since, the first warehouse was opened here; not more than two years since, the first buyers from abroad were attracted here. Now there are four large warehouses, six or eight prize houses, thirty or forty outside buyers, not to speak of the half-dozen or more factories already in operation. The crop increases in quantity every year, and with acquired experience, grows in quality."

The Cape Fear Congressman in the Congressional Directory.

Wharton J. Green, of Fayetteville, was born near Saint Mark's, Florida, where his father had lately moved from Warren County, North Carolina; upon his mother's death, which occurred when he was four years old, he was placed in charge of an uncle, whilst his father was engaged in the struggle for Texan independence, and shortly after of his grandmother in Warren County; was partially educated at Georgetown College, Lovejoy's Academy at Raleigh, West Point, and the University of Virginia; read law at the last, and afterwards at Cumberland University; immediately after obtaining a United States Supreme Court license he abandoned the law, and has been ever since a farmer; and also a vineyardist at this time; enlisted in one of the three first companies that went into camp upon the breaking out of the war; was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Second North Carolina Battalion in the Confederate Army; and was afterwards on General Daniel's staff. Was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in New York in 1868; was a State Delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Saint Louis; was State Alternate to the Cincinnati National Democratic Convention, and was a candidate for Elector on the Democratic ticket of 1868; has never held civic position until elected to the Forty-eighth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,095 votes against 15,595 votes for W. P. Cannaday, Republican.

AN ORDER CHANGING THE RATE OF POSTAGE ON THIRD CLASS MATTER.—The Postmaster General has issued an order changing the rate of postage on a number of articles that have heretofore been rated as third class or printed matter, paying postage at the rate of one cent for every two ounces. Under this order these articles will hereafter be classed as merchandise or fourth class matter, upon which postage is one cent per ounce. The following is the text of the order: "The character of paper as an article of merchandise within the meaning of the postal laws is not necessarily changed by printing or stamping thereon of words, letters, characters, figures or images, or of any combination thereof. Labels, patterns, photographs, playing cards, visiting cards, addresses, tags, paper sacks, wrapping paper with printed advertisements thereon, billheads, letter-heads, envelopes, and other matter of the same general character, printing upon which is not designed to instruct, amuse, cultivate the mind or taste, or impart general information, are mere articles of merchandise, and should be rated as fourth-class matter."

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 16, 1884.

CONGRESS.

During the past week, a great deal of legislation has been prepared in both Houses of Congress, though it is too early in the session to expect results.

The Ways and Means Committee have decided that the question of revision of the tariff should not go before a sub-committee, but should be considered by the whole. It is said that the question will not come before them until next week. Meanwhile, information is to be gathered to aid the work. The initiatory step was taken on Friday in the House by a resolution by Mr. Hewitt calling for information regarding the undervaluation of goods consigned to persons in the United States.

Bills have been introduced in the House: to re-establish the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims; to provide for election of Senators by the people; to authorize an allowance for rent, fuel and sundries to postmasters at offices of the third class; to consolidate the internal revenue and customs districts; to provide for the construction of post-offices in towns containing second and third class offices; to enable planters to sell tobacco raised by them free from any internal tax; to repeal the duty on sugar and salt.

In the Senate, bills have been introduced: to provide for postal telegraph offices at the postoffices throughout the United States; to establish at the national capital a university of medicine for the advancement of science and discovery of improved methods of treating and curing disease, appropriating $1,000,000; for absorbing a portion of the redundant revenue by new bounties (called equalized bounties) to soldiers; and to reorganize the legislative power of Utah by vesting it in a Governor and nine councilmen appointed by the President.

The Bill appropriating $1,600,000 to improvement of the Mississippi river has passed its third reading in the Senate. The Finance Committee of the Senate, after discussing the bill to increase the circulation of the national banks to 90 per cent. on their market value instead of the face value of their deposited bonds, decided in favor of such action. This is what is known as the Sherman bill and will extend the circulation about 25 per cent.

In the House General Slocum, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back with a favorable recommendation the bill for the relief of General Fitz John Porter.

For other Congressional news, see "Washington Notes," in another column.

FRANCE AND CHINA.—Hai Phong dates of the 7th inst., state that Admiral Courbet will advance upon Bac Ninh without waiting for reinforcements.

The Paris *Figaro* of Saturday asserts that direct negotiations between China and France will shortly be resumed on the basis of new frontiers in Tonquin, and amnesty to the Black Flags. China is also to guarantee the free navigation of Song Kai river to Loo Kay.

Per contra: A dispatch from Canton of the 13th to the Reuter Telegraph Company says the authorities of the province of Kwagung, of which the city of Canton is the capital, are vigorously preparing for war. They are building telegraph lines between Canton and the Tonquin frontier. The Viceroy of Canton has issued a proclamation summoning the people to prepare to repel the French invaders, at the same time expressing friendship toward other nations.

Chinese advices via London, point to the determination of the Pekin government for war with France; but all news concerning France which comes through England must be taken with allowance.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.—Did it ever strike the advocates of retention of the tax on whisky and tobacco that the logical sequence of their position is the raising of all the government's revenues by excises? If there is no objection to the whisky and tobacco excises, there is no objection to bank cheque excises and excises on a thousand other things. We could easily thus and at once jump to free trade. There may be discrimination against the luxuries in the tariff, and there may in the internal revenue. The North Carolina platform does not concern itself with such discrimination in either case. It opposes, as the American people have ever opposed, the principle of excises, lawful tax though it be. Discrimination against the luxuries is a question of detail in either kind of tax.

PERSONAL.—In printing some account, recently, of the celebration at Hickory which marked the completion of the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad to that point, we omitted mention of the OBSERVER's obligation for an invitation received from the chairman, Mr. J. G. Hall. To this extraordinary man, more than to any other human agency—with exception only of the Western North Carolina Railroad, which was the occasion of the town's being—is to be ascribed the fact that Hickory from the location of a tavern on the ancient highway to the transmontane country, has come to be the remarkable town it is to-day.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.—The Egyptian government has given orders for the evacuation of Khartoum. The main body of El Mahdi's troops have been provisioned for a long march and are reported to be advancing upon Khartoum in numbers estimated at 70,000 to 90,000. So great is the demoralization of the government that it has actually been proposed to recall Arabi Pasha from his banishment that he may proclaim a religious war against the false prophet.

A MASONIC FESTIVAL IN CHARLOTTE.—A meeting of the members of the Masonic Temple Association was held last night, says the Charlotte *Observer* of the 12th.

The association decided to hold a Masonic festival in Charlotte next May, beginning Monday night 19th and continuing to the 24th.

The Mitchell Society of the University of North Carolina.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Jan. 14, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—At the last meeting of this Society—the second Saturday in January—Dr. Venable gave a resume of the various theories about the cause of the brilliant sunsets and sunrises that have adorned our skies for several months. One theory ascribes them to Meteoric dust—Cosmic dust—such as that from which this solar system has been made. The notion being that the earth is now passing through a large volume of this formless stuff. Another speculation assigns these morning and evening glows to the reflection of sunlight from particles of watery vapor high up in the sky—not less than five or six miles above the earth. The question here is, what keeps these particles up there contrary to the ordinary law of gravity? A third theory is that the late violent eruptions of Krakatoa, and its neighboring volcanos in Java, have surrounded the earth and its atmosphere with an envelope of volcanic dust, at from fifteen to forty-five miles above our horizon. This is the most plausible explanation offered so far. This dust has been sent from Java to eminent microscopists in Europe, and its presence has been since then detected in various deposits of snow and rain, notably in Holland. These early and late glories of our firmament are, at present, among the great mysteries that attract the attention of Naturalists all over the world.

Prof. Gore gave a very luminous discussion of various properties of rarified air and gases—known as the fourth state of matter, or as radiant matter, and thus distinguished from solid, liquid and aeriform matter. The phenomena presented by a series of very brilliant experiments with Crookes' tubes, wherein Electricity passes through vacua more or less perfect, led to a learned and acute speculation on the molecular theory of the constitution of matter, and of the forms and relations of its ultimate atoms.

There was also read, by its title, a paper by Prof. DeSchweinitz on the results of certain comparisons of the analyses of certain well and spring waters at Chapel Hill with others from England. The conclusion was that the drinking water at Chapel Hill—especially that from the well in President Battle's yard—is of the very purest type, being intermediate between rain water and the water of some springs in Yorkshire, England.

Mr. Herbert B. Battle, one of the Chemists at our Agricultural Laboratory in Raleigh, sent in another paper which was also read by its title. It contained an account of the deposits of the Phosphate rocks near Charleston, S. C., showing the history of their discovery, their origin, their modes of deposition, their extent, their contents, their composition and their utility to the farmers of our country.

Mr. James Roberts, ex-student in the University Laboratory, presented a paper on the investigations concerning the elements in Chemistry since 1860. It contained lists of these elements as they have been sanctioned at intervals of twenty years, from which one can learn what have been accepted as elements and afterwards rejected, and what now constitute the stock in trade of the Chemist.

Dr. Venable gave also a sketch of a paper on the great rain storm of April 22, 1783, showing its extent, and its path and the dates of its successive appearances in our country. While at Chapel Hill it was remarkable for an unprecedented deposit of water, elsewhere it caused the loss of three hundred lives, and of one million dollars of property. X.

Our Birthday.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

RALEIGH, Jan'y 14, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been greatly surprised to note that in no quarter of the country, so fond of fuss and feathers, of big shows, and of stirring up to impotent madness the once dreaded British lion, has been allusion to the fact that to-day, Jan'y 14, 1884, is the last and the greatest of the

REVOLUTIONARY CENTENNIALS;

that one of the lot which set the United States free of all its foreign entanglements, and sent it forth conquering and to conquer—and all the rest of the old Fourth of July Oration. One hundred years ago to-day, the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain was ratified.

It may interest your readers to know something of the trouble it caused our forefathers to get the treaty ratified; and it may surprise them, in the light of these latter days, to learn that the cause of the trouble was a difficulty in getting men to go to Congress! So was it in the "good old days," so-called.

On November 3, 1783, a new Congress assembled. Ninety-one members, representing thirteen States, ought to have been there. Fifteen members, representing seven States, were there. And yet, as was well known, two great act awaited it, both interesting and important, and of national concern to those who spell nation with a little *n* and to those who spell it with a big N (as the State of North Carolina now does): Washington's resignation was to be tendered and accepted, and the Treaty was to be ratified that the country might have Peace. Weeks passed and there was no increase of the number of Congressmen. At last, on December 22, 1783, twenty members were present from seven States, and to them Washington surrendered his great authority in a parting address of surpassing beauty. On the same day letters were sent by express messengers to the other States urging them for the safety, honor and good faith of the United States to require the attendance of their members. Three more members, representing two States, at last put in an appearance, and on the fourteenth day of January, 1784, it became possible to ratify the Treaty by the presence of the constitutional number of nine States, represented by twenty-three of the ninety-one members to which the thirteen Confederate States were entitled.

We have changed all that—and much more. P. M. H.

THE LATE ROBERT TANNAHILL.—Robert Tannahill, who recently died at his residence in New York city, No. 44, East Sixty fifth street, was not only a prominent cotton merchant of that city, widely known throughout the South, but he was a man so gentle, so kind, so charitable out of the abundant means with which God had blessed him, so tolerant out of the overflowing goodness of his heart of those also who were his inferiors in this respect, so modest and just in his charity of the purse and charity of the heart, so tender in his ministrations to those who were bodily afflicted, so true a friend, such a MAN—that it was easily seen that the love and respect which followed him to the grave were not tributes to his wealth and position.

"Since February last," said the New York *Times*, in noticing his death, "he had been gradually failing from consumption, but had not been confined to the house until the past three weeks. He was born in North Carolina in 1832, and married in 1861 Miss Sims, of Warren County, N. C., who, with a family of eight children, survives him. Prior to the war he was engaged in business in Petersburg, Va., as a commission merchant in cotton and tobacco. Abandoning this on the breaking out of hostilities, he entered the Confederate Army and rose to the rank of Major, at one time having an independent command in the Blackwater District. He was subsequently Chief Commissary for the Department south of the James River. After the surrender of Lee he came to this city, and in July, 1865, established himself as a cotton factor, in which business he remained until his death, amassing a comfortable fortune. In 1880 he was elected President of the Cotton Exchange and served in that capacity for two terms, retiring in June, 1882. Apart from his army life, he lived very quietly and unostentatiously, and enjoyed the respect not alone of his personal friends but of all with whom he came in contact during his business career."

RULES OF PRACTICE FOR THE SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Superior Court Judges of North Carolina, feeling the necessity of uniform rules of practice in their courts, met at Morganton during the past summer to consider the subject. Certain rules were agreed upon at that meeting, but as all the Judges were not present, a second meeting was held in Greensboro, on the 31 instant, to consider those adopted at Morganton. At the Greensboro meeting, a majority of the Judges being present, the action of the Morganton meeting was approved, and the rules of practice, which will be found in this column, were ordered to be published.

Rules of Pratice

Adopted by the Judges of the Superior Courts of North Carolina, January 3d, 1884.

I. All civil actions that have been at issue for two years, and that may be continued by consent at any term, will be placed at the end of the docket for the next term in their relative order upon the docket; when the continuance shall be ordered, and when a civil action shall be continued on motion of one of the parties, the court may, in its discretion, order that such action be placed at the end of the docket, as if continued by consent; but this rule will not be enforced when the opinion of the Supreme court has been certified to the court below since the last term; in such case a continuance will be ordered without prejudice, unless tried by consent.

II. When a calendar of civil actions shall be made under the supervision of the court, or by a committee of attorneys under the order of the court, or by consent of the court, unless cause be shown to the contrary, all actions continued by consent and numbered on the docket between the first and last numbers placed upon the calendar will be placed at the end of the docket for the next term as if continued by consent, if such actions have been at issue for two years.

III. Neither civil nor criminal actions will be set for trial on a day certain, or not to be called for trial before a day certain, unless by order of the court, and if the other business of the term shall have been disposed of before the day for which a civil action is set, the court will not be kept open for the trial of such action, except for some special reason apparent to the judge; but this rule will not apply when a calendar has been adopted by the court.

IV. The court will reserve the right to determine whether it is necessary to make a calendar, and also, for the dispatch of business, to make orders as to the disposition of causes placed upon the calendar and not reached on the day for which they may be set.

V. When a calendar shall be made, all actions that do not require the intervention of a jury, together with motions for interlocutory orders, will be placed on the motion docket, and the judges will claim the right to call the motion docket at any time after the calendar shall be taken up.

VI. Appeals from justices of the peace in civil actions will not be called for trial unless the returns of such appeals have been docketed ten days previous to the term, but appeals docketed less than ten days before the term may be tried by consent of parties.

VII. When civil actions shall be continued by consent of parties, the court will, upon suggestion that the charges of witnesses and fees of officers have not been paid, adjudge that the parties to the action pay respectively their own costs, subject to the right of the prevailing party to have such costs taxed in the final judgment.

VIII. When time to file pleadings is allowed it shall be computed from the expiration of the term as fixed by law.

IX. Except for some unusual reasons, connected with the business of the court, attorneys will not be sent for when their cases are called in their regular

X. Clerks of the courts will be required, upon the criminal dockets prepared for the court and solicitor, to state and number the criminal business of the court in the following order:

First—All criminal causes at issue.

Second—All warrants upon which parties have been held to answer at the term.

Third—All presentments made at preceding terms, undisposed of.

Fourth—All cases wherein judgments *nisi* have been entered at the preceding term against defendants and their sureties, and against defaulting jurors or witnesses in behalf of the State.

XI. Clerks will also be required, upon both civil and criminal dockets, to bring forward and enter in different columns of sufficient space, in each case:

First—The names of the parties.

Second—The nature of the action.

Third—A summary history of the case, including the date of issuance of process, pleadings filed, and a brief note of all proceedings and orders therein.

Fourth—A blank space for the entries of the term.

THE RECENT ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR'S LIFE.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that there is a story in circulation that Jablonsky and a sister of the man who was hanged for complicity in the murder of Alexander II, planned the recent attempt on the life of the Czar, which was given out as an accident to the imperial sledge. It is rumored that the woman has already been secretly hanged.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST TRANSFER AT DURHAM.—On the first page of this issue is an item concerning the purchase of Mr. J. W. Blackwell's interest in the firm of Parrish & Blackwell at Durham by Capt. E. J. Parrish, setting the amount paid at $35,000. This is a mistake, says the *Tobacco Plant*. The amount paid instead of being $35,000 was considerably over $100,000. The sale with one exception was the largest ever made in these parts.

The Cold Weather, Last Week.

IN CHARLOTTE.—Says the *Observer:*

Passengers who arrived on the Shelby train Monday evening report that the Catawba river is completely frozen over at the point where the railroad bridge spans it. This is an exceedingly cold snap, all will agree, but it is not so cold as the weather we experienced in December, 1880. On the 26th of that month the thermometer marked five degrees below zero, whereas the lowest point reached during this snap was Sunday morning, when the mercury stood at zero from 2 to 6 o'clock.

IN RALEIGH.—Says the *News and Observer:*

The mercury fell lower and lower until at 7 o'clock Sunday morning it indicated a temperature of zero. These figures are those given by a gentleman who owns an admirable and very reliable thermometer. The temperature has not been to zero here, it is asserted, since December, 1856. That was a terribly cold winter, and during it a famous snow, three feet in depth, fell. In the winter of 1876 '77 the temperature was as low as 7 degrees, and in the winter of 1880 '81 it was five degrees. In 1876-'77 the snowfall was 18 inches, and in 1880-'81 about 10 inches.

IN NEW BERNE.—Says the *Journal:*

This section has experienced the coldest weather since last Saturday known since 1857, when, we are informed by some of the older citizens, the thermometer in front of Mr. Alex. Miller's store went to 5 deg. below zero. We give the the following reports of thermometer records on Sunday morning: Postmaster Manix, 6 deg. above zero; Dr. Chas. Duffy, 4 deg. above zero.

IN LAURINBURG.—A private letter from Laurinburg to the Wilmington *Star* states that two or three persons were frozen to death in the neighborhood of that town during the recent cold snap, and that the severe weather also proved fatal to quite a number of horses, cattle and other stock. The merchants in Laurinburg lost considerably from the freezing of canned goods, etc.

LAUREL HILL.—A negro by the name of Crawford Pipkin froze to death near Laurel Hill, this county, says the Rockingham *Rocket*. The negro had been at Laurinburg during the day, which place he left about 11 o'clock at night, in a state of intoxication, and started to the house of his brother, near Laurel Hill. When about two miles from Laurel Hill he fell into a ditch, and, being so drunk and benumbed by cold, he could not get out.

IN ASHEVILLE.—Sunday morning, January 6, says the Asheville *Citizen*, the thermometer stood at 9 below zero, rising to 18 above, falling again at night to 8 above. Monday morning at sunrise it stood at 12 above. Saturday was the coldest day, through the day, we have ever known. After 10 the mercury at no time was above 4°. A keen wind from the northwest blew all day. Business was nearly suspended.

A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE AND MORALS.—Unless the internal revenue establishment is entirely abolished, the Democratic party of North Carolina will have a hard time this year in achieving a victory over its opponents. Remember that, ye Democrats who oppose abolishing the unjust and improper tax on whisky and tobacco. The whole thing should be wiped out and forever abolished as a matter of principle as well as in a temperance and moral point of view.—*Charlotte Home and Democrat.*

NORTH CAROLINA IN FLORIDA.—A number of Florida orange groves are owned wholly or in part by residents of Charlotte, from whom we learn that the recent cold weather did immense damage to the groves in Northern Florida, though the groves owned by Charlotte people suffered very lightly. Mr. E. K. P. Osborne, a few days ago recived a barrel of fine oranges from his grove, which is a new one and has just borne its first crop.—*Charlotte Observer.*

THE GREAT FUTURE FOR NORTH CAROLINA OYSTERS.—Mr. S. G. Worth, fish commissioner, has returned from a visit to New River, Onslow county, where he spent a fortnight inspecting the oyster beds, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*. He agrees with Col. McDonald, of the U. S. fish commission, that there is a great future for the oyster trade in eastern N. C. Interest in the matter is renewed. Attention is being now paid to the planting and scientific propagation of oysters.

THE OBSTACLE TO THE PASSAGE OF A STOCK LAW.—At the election in Pittsboro on the 5th, says the *Home*, eighty-six votes were cast for the stock law and ninety-five votes against it. Our people decided not to have the stock law, therefore, by a majority of nine votes. Two hundred and fourteen votes were registered. The land owners, as a class, voted for the law and the non-land-owners against it.

THE LATE CONFEDERACY IN NEW YORK.—A large crowd collected yesterday at the corner of Broadway and Liberty streets, where Matthias Murphy was selling copies of $5 and $10 Confederate notes for two and five cents. The peddler was arrested for causing an obstruction to travel, and being taken to the Tombs was fined $5, says the New York *World*.

MR. CARLISLE AND THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.—A dispatch from Louisville of the 14th states that Mr. John Sanford, a prominent banker of Covington, and an intimate friend of Speaker Carlisle, says he has received a letter from Mr. Carlisle in which the latter positively declines to allow his name to go before the Senatorial caucus.

A SUGGESTION CONCERNING THE MONCURE MURDER.—The Raleigh *News and Observer* thinks, we doubt not with reason, that if a good detective were put to work there would be some developments in the Gunter murder, near Moncure. Some singular developments in the case, we hear, says that paper, have not been given the attention they deserved.

THE STATE GUARD UNIFORM.—The order prescribing the State uniform for the N. C. S. G. has been sent from the Adjutant General's office, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*. The uniform fills all the requirements of showiness, elegance and usefulness, say all who have seen it.

We have received from Col. Green a Map of Colorado—a rare specimen of the graver's and typographer's skill.

WASHINGTON NOTES.—Six hundred and ninety bills and petitions have been referred to the House committee on war claims, and the members expect a total of 5,000 by the end of the session.

The House committee on rivers and harbors have referred the subject of an immediate appropriation of $1,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river to the sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Blanchard, Gibson and Henderson.

The committee representing the Senate Republican caucus held a brief consultation with Senator Anthony on Friday in relation to the presidency pro tem of the Senate. Senator Anthony said in substance that he should be compelled to decline the proposed honor, believing it inexpedient in the present state of his health to undertake the duties of the office.

The Secretary of the Treasury issued a call on Saturday for ten million dollars of three per cent. bonds. Principal and accrued interest to be paid at the Treasury March 15th, 1884, and interest to cease on that day. Treasurer Wyman says that there are now no notes of the denominations of two, five and ten dollars, and 1894 of the denomination of one dollar, in the reserve of U. S. notes held to redeem other U. S. notes.

A caucus of Republican Senators was held the same day to consider the question of the Presidency *pro tem.* of the Senate. The caucus was a brief one. It was decided that if Senator Anthony declines the office, as he undoubtedly will, Senator Edmunds shall be re-elected.

Hon. Philip Phillips died of paralysis at his residence in Washington on the 14th. Judge Phillips represented the Mobile (Ala.) District in Congress from 1853 to 1855. He was the oldest counsellor practicing before the U. S. Supreme Court.

The sub committee of the House committee on public lands, to whom was referred the question of the order in which land grant forfeiture bills should be considered, reported at a meeting of the committee on Friday that their consideration should be begun immediately and in the following order: Texas Pacific, Oregon Central, Ontagan & State Line, California & Oregon, Oregon & California, Northern Pacific, Atlantic & Pacific, Southern Pacific of California, New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg, Atlantic, Gulf & W. I. Telegraph, Pensacola & Georgia, Florida, Atlantic & Gulf; Central, Mobile & Grand, Rome and Dalton, Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas, Sioux City & St. Paul; Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha and Wisconsin Central. The report was adopted by the committee and the clerk was directed to give a copy to the press, signed by the chairman, Mr. T. R. Cobb, attested by the clerk, Mr. Hapel. The Texas Pacific grant, which is to be considered first, was originally made to the Texas Pacific railroad company, and is now claimed by the Southern Pacific. The land amounts to 14,000,000 acres.

DIPLOMATIC BLUFF FROM THE CHINESE.—A dispatch from Breslau of the 12th says:

In his letter to Herr Fleischer, editor of the *Deutsche Revue*, the Marquis Tseng states that if the French threat to exact a war indemnity from China is seriously meant it is at present somewhat premature, for, despite the fall of Sontay, China is far from thinking that she is on the road to a Sedan, although a word from England or a hint from Germany would have made the French pause before creating troubles the effect of which will be felt at Pekin for years. Neither power moved a finger. Perhaps they will find out their mistake when the inland tax on foreign commerce, instead of being abolished as was intended, comes to be doubled.

CONCERNING THE LEASE OF THE ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—The New Berne *Journal* states that at a meeting of the directors of the Atlantic & North Carolina railroad company at New Berne, a motion to lay the resolution approving the proposed lease on the table was defeated by a vote of five to seven in the negative. H. F. Grainger, Esq., of Goldsboro, Mr. Eugene Merchead, of Durham, and Col. Paul Faison were appointed a committee to confer with the proposed lessees in regard to amending their proposition.

D. G. MacRAE, AUCTIONEER.

WILL attend to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., with promptness.
Office No. 19, Green Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-4tcow

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FAYETTEVILLE NATIONAL BANK,

AT FAYETTEVILLE, IN THE STATE OF N. C., *At the close of business, December 31st, 1883.*

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	$210,497 50
Overdrafts,	77 51
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	67,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	2,564 90
Due from approved reserve agents,	2,326 44
Due to State Banks and bankers,	813 98
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,	10,820 78
Current expenses and taxes paid,	2,928 34
Checks and other cash items,	5,316 20
Bills of other Banks,	14,515 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies,	91 85
Specie,	4,451 60
Legal tender notes,	6,175 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation,)	3,015 00
Total,	$460,596 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus fund	28,200 00
Undivided profits	15,324 87
National Bank notes outstanding	59,500 00
Individual deposits subject to check	125,909 96
Time certificates of deposit	12,759 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	60 00
Due to other National Banks	6,351 27
Notes and bills re-discounted,	12,500 00
Total	$460,596 10

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } SS.
County of Cumberland. }

I, WILLIAM HUSKE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. HUSKE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1884.
W. T. TAYLOR, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
J. D. WILLIAMS,
E. J. LILLY,
A. A. McKETHAN, JR., } Directors.
Jan'y 16, 1883. 1t

SUNNYSIDE NURSERY FOR Spring, 1884,



Can furnish everything for the Garden, Greenhouse, Park or Cemetery.
Landscape Gardening a specialty.
Illustrated Catalogue now ready.
Special list of Summer Bedding Plants ready about 1st of March.
Address orders to JAMES M. LAMB, Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-3m

FOR SALE OR RENT.

350 ACRES LAND IN BLADEN COUNTY, good dwelling, healty location, quiet neighborhood, excellent stock range. The land is well timbered. For particulars address
A. MUNN,
Kyle's Landing, N. C.
Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-2t

KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are **Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse,** etc. If allowed to continue, **Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney** and **Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption,** and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system **Hereditary Scrofula,** and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

Regenerative Medicine

Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla,* with *Yellow Dock, Stillingia, the Iodides of Potassium* and *Iron,* and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an

Absolute Cure

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the Blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
[Analytical Chemists.]
Sold by all Druggists; price $1; six bottles for $5.

There will be a meeting

OF the Hospital Association at the Music Rooms of Mrs. McNeill on Thursday, the 17th at 3½ o'clock.

The ladies of the County and Town are requested to attend and become members of the Association. MRS. T. D. HASKILL, Pres't.
MISS ANNIE LEE ROSE, Sec'y.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 49-2t

Dividend, No. 26.

FAYETTEVILLE NATIONAL BANK,
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1884.

THE Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. payable on and after this date.
49-2tJ WM. HUSKE, Cashier.

EASTER TERM, extending from January to March, of the Eighteenth Annual Session of

SALEM ACADEMY

begins January 7th, 1884.
Spring Term begins April 1st.
Jan'y 9, 1884 49-4t

R. M. NIMOCKS,

—DEALER IN—
Groceries, Liquors, Guano, Wagons, Plows, Castings and General Farm Furnishing Goods,
A FULL LINE OF BRIDLES, COLLARS, AND WAGON HARNESS ALWAYS ON HAND.
Receiver of Naval Stores and Cotton.
GILLESPIE STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 46tf

SEDBERRY ALWAYS ON TIME.

THE unprecedented demand last year for BUIST'S CELEBRATED GARDEN SEEDS has caused him to order the largest supply ever brought to this market.
A full supply just received.
Remember his motto—NEW and FRESH or NONE.
Dec 20, 1883. 46tf

McLEAN & ROBINSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

D. H. McLEAN, Lillington, N. C. | H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Will practice in the several Courts of the State. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
June 1, 1883. 16 1y

Jonesboro High School,

JONESBORO, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session begins January 14th, 1884. For information apply to
PROF. WILLIAM C. DOUB, Principal.
Dec 20, 1883 46 6t

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.
Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums.
Blank Books.
Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards; Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.
G. H. HAIGH.
Nov 8, 1883 40tf

Fifty Years.



WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES.



Carry the largest stock of

PLATED

SILVERWARE

AND

CLOCKS,

of any one Jewelry Store in North Carolina.

We buy Solid and Plated Silverware only from the best and most reliable makers.

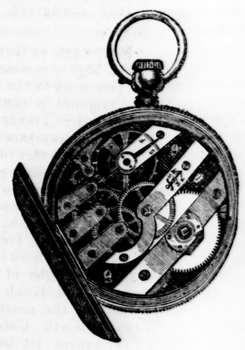


The best POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, SCISSORS and SHEARS.

Real bargains in POCKET BOOKS and PURSES. A very large line to select from.

Recollect us when you want SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES.

OLD GOLD and SILVER taken in exchange for new goods.



Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Cleaned and repaired promptly.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

Jewelers & Watchmakers,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Jan'y 9, 1884. 49tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Wednesday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

WEDNESDAY,......... JANUARY 16, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance)..............................$2 00
Six months " 1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. P. McNeill—Dividend.
J. S. Morrison—Time Table.
D. G. MacRae—Auctioneer.
R. W. Hardie—Tax Notice.
A. Munn—For Sale or Rent.
H. R. Horne—Special Notice.
J. A. Gainey—At the Old Stand.
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co—King's Evil.
M. A. Dauphin—La State Lottery.
James M. Lamb—Sunnyside Nursery.
Hamilton McMillan—McMillan School.
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co—Ayer's Hair Vigor.
G. P. McNeill—Report People's Nat. Bank.
Wm. Huske—Report Fayetteville Nat. Bank.

ABOUT TOWN.

PERSONAL.—Hon. O. H. Dockery and his brother, Mr. Henry Dockery, of Rockingham, have been in town for a week, the guests of their brother-in-law, W. D. Smith, Esq., together with their kindsman Mr. Thomas Jones of Carthage.

NEW STORE.—Mr. J. A. Gainey has opened a general merchandise store on Person street at the old stand recently occupied by Messrs. S. C. Rankin & Co. That popular salesman, Mr. W. W. Cole, has charge of the establishment.

CORRECTION.—In speaking of saving ice in our last the types said, "Messrs. G. A. and B. E. Sedberry." This is wrong, we left the latter part of Mr. G. A's. name out. You will find him at "Headquarters." Do you know where that is?

LAST CALL OF THE SHERIFF.—In another column will be found the Sheriff's last call. Taxes and death respect no person, in the end; and it looks now as if whom the last hath spared must meanwhile pay the penalty of living.

ROBINS.—We notice the Robins are commencing to feed on the berry-bearing trees around town. And on Saturdays the lively school-boys have their share of the port in killing them. We judge they are not very plentiful yet as we have seen none for sale on the streets.

OUR CONGRESSMAN.—We hear our Congressman, Col. W. J. Green, complimented on all sides for his attention to the wants of our District. He will doubtless prove an active and useful member. When we recall, as our Representatives in the past, such names as McKay, Bethune, Ashe, Dobbin, Winslow and others, it will be seen that Col. Green has no easy task before him.

KILLING TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE.—It's an ill wind that blows nobody good. As wood has become scarcer and dearer in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, many laboring men have found their profit in clearing land (especially the rich lands across the river) for the wood thereon which is sold for fuel, and the owners their profit in giving the wood for the clearing.

PRESERVING BEETS DURING WINTER.—Mr. L. C. Straughn, of Campbellton, has been very successful in preserving beets through the cold weather. His process is very simple: he covers the beets with earth at the approach of cold weather and over the earth a light covering of pine straw is laid. They are then ready for use when dug for—being just as sweet and as fresh as in Spring or Summer.

SPORTING CLUB.—We hear that some of our young men who are lovers of fine sport, together with Capt. J. S. Evans and Mr. J. F. T. Williams, two clever and veteran hunters, have formed a sporting club. They will build a kennel and keep a pack of fine dogs for the purpose of deer and fox hunting. An excellent plan for keeping a pack of dogs; and there's lots of fine sport in hunting both deer and foxes.

MORE NEW BUILDINGS.—We are glad to hear of so many new dwellings in contemplation. Real estate is increasing in value rapidly, and most of the vacant lots about town will be rebuilt this coming Spring and Summer. We could have no more encouraging signs of the steady prosperity of our town. New buildings show life and enterprise, and we believe there is a solid foundation for it all.

FISH CULTURE.—Will not some of our energetic and enterprising citizens who are lovers of piscatorial sport form a club and stock one or more of the many ponds near here with some choice fish? It would not cost a very large sum; in fact, it could be done at a small cost, and in a short period would prove a good investment. The facilities for fish culture around Fayetteville are ample and abundant. Will not some one take the matter in hand? We believe it can be done with very little trouble, and now is the time to do it.

BANK STATEMENTS.—We call especial attention to the showings made by the two banks of Fayetteville in their published statements to the Comptroller of the Currency in this issue. They show their condition at the close of business on the last day of the year just past. We consider these statements as very good, and the credit is due to the officers in charge. National Banks are required by law to publish a statement of their condition whenever the Comptroller calls for it. So they have no choice as to the day, and must always be ready.

FAYETTEVILLE LODGE NO. 329 A. F. AND A. M.—The following officers were installed at the last meeting of the Lodge, Friday evening, January 11:

G. P. McNeill, W. M.
Isaac W. Clark, S. W.
H. McD. Robinson, J. W.
B. E. Sedberry, Treas
J. A. McLauchlin, Sec'y.
W. O. Lockamy, S. D.
John L. Allen, J. D.
J. G. Oehrl, Tyler.

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.—Some time ago Col. J. B. Starr was much interested in having a Confederate Monument erected on Hay street, and many of our citizens promised their assistance. We had heard nothing of it lately until a gentleman told us that he had received several cash contributions. This is a worthy undertaking, and we hope our generous people will start the movement again. We believe the patriotic purpose can be accomplished with but little trouble, and we doubt not that there are many old Confederates in the county who will respond liberally if approached on the subject. There were several lists started in town, and the aggregate was considerable.

THE LEAP YEAR HOP.—This is Leap Year, and on Friday night last most of our young men, (there were not girls enough for all,) were reminded of this fact, for they found themselves in Fayetteville Hall, brilliantly lighted and tastefully festooned, with waves of delightful music filling the air and surrounded by lovely girls who had come to *ask them to dance*. The fortunate and *engaged* young man was the happiest in this town that night. We don't have Leap Year Balls often, therefore they are the more enjoyable. Our girls proved themselves equal to the occasion and we safely venture the assertion that this was the most pleasant dance of the season. Hot coffee and sandwiches were served during the evening, which was one of the attractive features of the occasion. There were about twenty couples on the floor and the dancing was kept up till an early hour Saturday morning. We would attempt a description of the costumes of the "Belles", but there was so much similarity in them, such as claw-hammer coats, tight-fitting pants, shining pumps, snow-white shirt fronts with tastefully knotted ties, hair banged, and moustaches neatly pasted down with pomade, we know our failure would be complete; suffice it to say they looked well, in fact, handsome, their faces beaming with delight; and whether dancing or sitting on a bench they appeared graceful.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.—We give below a list of both the white and colored teachers as examined by the County Superintendent, Col. C. W. Broadfoot, on Thursday and Friday last. Whites—Mary A. Cashwell, Alex. D. McArthur, N. D. M. Clark, Eliza J. Melvin, Clem. W. Huske, Jno. A. Gillis, P. M. Bullard, H. F. Bullard, Roena Darden, Nathan S. Poe, G. S. Adams, Bell Thames, H. C. Glosson, P. C. Newton, E. P. Newton, D. C. Geddie, Jas. Marsh, Christian McDonald, Sallie Bannerman, D. C. Shaw, Hugh McPhail. Colored—Mary E. McKay, Mary E. Pearce, Lina G. Pearce. W. H. C. Leny, G. McN. Williams, Jno. Bayne, J. W. Byrd, W. J. Cotton, Henry M. Cain, Watson Barney, Georgia Neill, Thos. H. Williams, Clara M. Chesnutt, Frank Graham.

This is the largest list Col. Broadfoot has ever examined at one time. We are glad to hear him say that the certificates received by the above named applicants are of a good average, and he sees a very decided improvement at each examination. He will not examine any more applicants until the second Thursday and Friday of April next.

WORTHLESS CURS.—A few weeks ago Mr. T. S. Latterloh lost about thirty goats from his large flock on Haymount by "sheep killing dogs." This was a considerable loss and Mr. Lutterloh, having no way to get at the dogs, was compelled to move his goats into the country. This is a bad state of affairs and we don't believe that any citizens on Haymount would object to killing their dogs if they were satisfactorily shown that the dogs would kill either goats or sheep. Sheep and Goat husbandry are two badly neglected, but important, industries and we don't believe there are any persons in this community who would willingly retard their progress.

The Bennettsville Extension.

First Arrivals from Shoe Heel!

Messrs. Lucius MacRae and James McNeill of Shoe Heel arrived in Fayetteville Monday evening by the train from Rockfish, having come through the country until they reached the present Southern terminus of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway. Good for the Railway company and for Shoe Heel!

Proceedings of the Board of Education

BOARD OF EDUCATION, Jan'y 14, 1884.

The Board met at the Court House this day according to adjournment. Full Board present.

Ordered, that the apportionment be 90 cents to the scholar.

The Finance Committee, Messrs. A. A. McKethan, Jr., Geo. M. Rose and J. R. Myrover, submitted the following statement of receipts of the school fund for the year 1883, which includes licenses for quarter ending March 31, 1884, viz:

Retail Liquor Licenses,	$872 58
Less Commissions,	43 63
	$828 95
$3,223,673 property at 12½,	$4,029 59
2,400 polls at $1.50,	3,600 00
100 polls from old list $1.50,	1 0 00
	$8,608 51
License of retailers and sellers of less than five gallons,	335 03
	$8,943 54
Less commissions on $8,114.59,	405 72
	$8,537 82
Fines, penalties and forfeitures,	109 50
	$8,647 32
Less Treasurer's commissions and Superintendent's salary,	550 00
	$8,097 32

Number of children reported 8,667.

Sitting as a Board of Education, the Commissioners apportioned 90 cents to each child of school age. The difference between the apportionment for 1884 and 1883 is accounted for by the large falling off in the liquor tax. The receipts from this source formerly were between $1,800 and $2,000, instead of about $800 as now.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The Board of County Commissioners of Cumberland county met on Jan'y 14, according to adjournment. Present Thos. G. Hall, chairman, Neill R. Blue, W. C. McDuffie, W. J. Kelley, A. A. McCaskill.

Alex. Graham, G. W. Lawrence and A. McBuie were appointed Overseers of the fence according to boundaries heretofore named in Carver's Creek and Cross Creek Townships.

The report of auditing committee was received and accepted.

The Board returns thanks to the committee for their faithful and prompt performance in making said report.

Ordered that W. J. Buie repair Black's Bridge over Big Rockfish.

Ordered that W. C. McDuffie be appointed to act with the auditing committee in canceling the vouchers and coupons of the County Treasurer.

Ordered that the salary of County Attorney be one hundred dollars per annum.

N. W. Ray was elected County Attorney.

R. W. Hardie, sheriff, offered his three official bonds in the sum of $70,000. Bonds accepted and ordered to be registered.

D. G. McRae offered his bond in the sum of $5,000 as auctioneer. Bond accepted and ordered to be registered.

Margaret Wheeler and Penny Douglas were allowed 5 yards white and 11 yards check homespun each.

The following bills were allowed:

Arthur Horne, repairs and bridge, $31.50.

A. B. Williams, tobacco for poor house and coal for jail, $17.76.

Jones & Wilson, supplies for 2 paupers 1 month, $4.50.

J. H. Smith, supplies for 1 pauper 2 months $5.

F. Morrison, do do 1 do 5 do $10.

Alex. Mason was allowed to list his land in Carver's Creek, and pay single tax on same.

Notice to the Citizens of Fayetteville Taxing District.

The occasion of this notice is a matter of such concern not only to the Hook and Ladder Company but to the property owners of the town, that I have to take the following prohibitory steps as captain of the McLean Hook and Ladder Co:

All persons except members of McLean Hook and Ladder Company are warned against taking from, or using any property belonging to, said company except in time of a fire, which all good citizens will aid in extinguishing. After pulling down the burning or threatened buildings, return to the truck or some member of the company any property that may have been thus used. All persons having in their possession any property, hook, ladder, axe, rope, bugle, or anything belong to the company, will please deliver the same to me or the assistant Captain, A. M. Campbell, Jr. Persons taking ladders or any other thing from the Hook and Ladder Truck, the marshal of the town will arrest with warrant, and carry the party or parties before a magistrate. The practice of lending ladders, &c., is discontinued by this company. It would be well for all who use ladders to do as our friends, McMillan Bros.: make some of their own, and advise us not to lend.

JOHN W. MAULTSBY, Capt.
McLean Hook and Ladder Company.
Jan'y 14, 1884.

MCLEAN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.—There will be a meeting of the McLean Hook and Ladder Company held at the Town Hall, on (this) Wednesday evening, January 16th 1884, at 7½ o'clock. A full meeting is desired, as business of importance is to be transacted. The Chief Fire Warden will be on hand, and certificates of membership will be given to all active members, which exempt from town poll tax and jury duty. Now is your time, boys. Poll tax and court is nearly at hand.

By order of the Captain.
ED. S. SMITH, Sec'y.

BENEFITS OF THE SNOW.—The recent cold weather which might have been expected to damage the crops of Winter small grain by freezing, has not been followed by the usual result, because of the snow which accompanied it and which has been of positive benefit. We notice that there is an unusually large amount of small grain sowed in the country about town, and we may reasonably expect that during 1884 the barns of Cumberland farmers will not be quite as far North and West as of late years.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

A—Miss Ann Adams.
B—Miss Mary Hall Beasley; Susan Blackson.
C—Clem Carver.
E—W C Elliott; Clinton Evans; D W Evans; Josh Evans.
F—Isaac Faulk.
G—C T Gay; Alex Gilmore; I W Godwin.
H—W L Harris; Chas Hawley.
J—Morgan Jackson; Jas M Johnson.
L—D C Lomax; J A Luther.
M—M Maxwell; Isabel McAathor; M McInnis
P—Miss Jane Pair; Miss Mary Powers; Sandy Pade.
S—Effie Stewart; M Shaw; M Sampson; Ellen Sparks; Tomey Scott; Neill Shaw.
T—Rachel Taylor; H C yson.
W—Fanny Weed Jno Whitfel; W E Weber; W E Wych; Adam Williams; Lucy West; Miss M Williams; Rebecca Wade.

DIED.

LEDBETTER—In Fayetteville, N. C., of diphtheria, December 28th, 1883, ROBERT EDWARD, youngest son of R. H. and Alice G. Ledbetter, aged 5 years and 10 months.

LEDBETTER—In Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 13th, 1884, of diphtheria, MARY GIBSON, eldest daughter of R. H. and Alice G. Ledbetter, aged 10 years and 6 months.

Petersburg *Index-Appeal* please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Bright Gleam of Winter Sunshine.

In New Orleans, on Tuesday, December, 18th, 1883, Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va., in the presence of a large throng, proceeded to execute their duty as the Commissioners for the superintendence and management of the 163d Monthly, the Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, with the following result: Ticket No. 7,567 was sold in fractions, and a portion of the $150,000 went to a lucky man in San Francisco; ticket No. 11,405, of $50,000 was also sold in fractions, one-half of which costing $5, drawing $25,000 to John Keyes Paige, care L. D. Alexander & Co., 7 Nassau St., New York city; No. 19,155 drew the third capital prize of $20,000, was sold by mail in New York; Nos. 41,971 and 63,150 drew each $10,000, the fourth capital prizes, were sold in Savannah, Ga., and New Orleans. Other large capital prizes were scattered broadcast by the unquestionably fair distribution among the holders of tickets Nos. 13,319, 35,643, 57,955 and 62,351, each drawing $5,000, living widely apart in the cities of New York, Boston, Chicago, Washington, D. C., Mansfield, O., St. Louis, Louisville, San Francisco, Cal., Columbus Ga., Milan, Texas, and New Orleans, La. Names of lucky ones are omitted by request. The next drawing takes place Feb. 12, 1884, about which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will be happy to give every information.

THE MOST RELIABLE AGENT FOR DESTROYING and expelling worms from children and adults is Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, 25 cents a bottle. Try it. Every bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	9⅝@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 00@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2 00
Virgin Dip	$2.00
Spirits	28½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	95@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 14—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened dull at 31½ cents per gallon, with no sales to report.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.15 for Strained and $1.20 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.40 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.15 for Hard and $2.00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

TIMBER—℔ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.59, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—	
Hog Round,	10@11
Sides,	10@00
Hams,	15@16
WEST. BULK MEATS—	
Sides,	8½@9¾
Shoulders,	8@9
WESTERN BACON—	
Sides,	10@11
Hams,	18@00
Shoulders,	8½@9
BAGGING—	10½@11½
BEEF—	
On foot,	3@3½
Dressed,	6@7
BEESWAX—	20@22
BUTTER—	
North Carolina,	25@35
Northern,	35@40
COFFEE—	
Java,	20@30
Rio,	14@15
COTTON YARN—	1.00
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00
CHICKENS—	15@25
EGGS—	15@00
FLOUR—	
N. C. Fam.	$5.00@0.00
Wes. Fam.	5.50@6.00
FODDER—	75@1.00
GRAIN—	
Corn,	65@70
Oats,	60@00
Rye,	1.25@00
Pease,	75@80
HAY—	
North Carolina,	.75@80
Northern,	1.00@1.25
HIDES—	
Flint—good	10@11
" damaged,	9@10
Dry Salt,	9@00
Green,	4@5
IRON—	
American,	3½@4
Swedes,	6@7
LARD—	
North Carolina,	11½@13
Western,	11@12
LEATHER—	
Upper,	33@35
Sole,	00@00
Harness,	28@32
MOLASSES—	35@45
NAILS—	
10 penny—basis	$3.35
PORK—	6@6½
POTATOES—	
Sweet,	@40
Irish, bush	$1.25@0.00
SALT—	1.10@0.00
SUGARS—	
Coffee,	8½@9
Granulated,	11@12½
SHEETINGS—	7½@00
SHUCKS—	50@65
TALLOW—	5@6
WOOL—	17@20
SPIRITS—	
Corn Whiskey,	2.20
Rye Whiskey,	4.00
Apple Brandy,	3.00

TAX NOTICE.

AS almost a total disregard has been paid to my last tax notice, delinquents will take notice that I will proceed to collect the taxes due without regard to persons or property.

I neither can nor will carry the load that I am carrying, but will levy on personal property after this date, January 1st, 1884. Tax payers will have no right to complain. They cannot expect me to pay their taxes for them.

I would call the attention of all those persons who owe poll taxes to the following extract from the Revenue Law of 1883: "That all male persons returned as insolvent who shall fail to pay said taxes to the Sheriff shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction before a Justice of the Peace, shall be fined double the amount of the taxes so due, not to exceed fifty dollars. And the Board of County Commissioners of the County in which any such person may be convicted, as aforesaid, if said person be committed to prison for failure to pay said fine, may employ such offender upon the public highway, and said Commissioners may allow such offender a credit of so much per day on said fine and cost. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners to act as prosecutor on the part of the County."

I am now making out the list of delinquent Poll Tax, and will return the names of all who have not paid the same.

R. W. HARDIE, Sheriff.
Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-2t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
The People's National Bank,
AT FAYETTEVILLE, IN THE STATE OF N. C.,
At the close of business, December 31st, 1883.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$219,261 85
Overdrafts	6,851 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	32,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	136 00
Due from approved reserve agents	15,091 55
Due from other National Banks,	13,455 23
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	1,859 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1 781 02
Checks and other cash items	3,385 73
Bills of others Banks	7,095 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies,	424 87
Specie,	7,4[illegible]6 00
Legal tender notes	19,9[illegible]0 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	1,400 00
Total	$330,098 35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$125,000 00
Surplus fund	34,000 00
Undivided profits	13,930 42
National Bank notes outstanding	28,800 00
Dividends unpaid	556 00
Individual deposits subject to check	63,409 34
Time certificates of deposit	37,813 26
Cashier's checks outstanding,	8 00
Due to other National Banks	5,594 84
Due to State Banks and bankers	995 49
Notes and bills re-discounted,	20,000 00
Total	$330,098 35

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND. }

I, G. P. McNEILL, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. P. McNEILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1884.

JNO. B. BROADFOOT, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
J. B. STARR, }
F. W. THORNTON, } Directors.
E. F. MOORE, }

TIME TABLE
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
Standard Time—Clock in Superintendent's Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	No. 1. Arrive	No. 3. Freight. Leave.	No. 3. Arrive
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	3 00		6 30	
Little River	3 45	3 40	7 40	7 26
Spout Spring	4 13	4 10	8 30	8 15
Rock Branch	4 43*	4 43*	9 20	9 10
Swann's	4 53	4 50	9 40	9 30
Jonesboro	5 30	5 15	10 30	10 10
Sanford	6 05	5 45	11 30	10 45
			P. M.	P. M.
Egypt	6 35	6 30	12 20	12 05
Gulf	6 55	6 50	1 10	12 50
Bear Creek	7 22	7 20	2 00	1 50
Ore Hill	7 40	7 35	2 40	2 22
Siler	8 10	7 55	3 35	3 15
Staley	8 40	8 35	4 30	4 10
Liberty		9 00		5 00

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	No. 2. Arrive	No. 4. Freight. Leave.	No. 4. Arrive
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Liberty	5 40		6 00	
Staley	6 05	6 00	6 43	6 25
Siler	6 35	6 30	7 40	7 20
Ore Hill	6 53	6 50	8 20	8 03
Bear Creek	7 09	7 06	8 52	8 42
Gulf	7 35	7 30	9 38	9 28
Egypt	7 53	7 50	10 20	10 08
Sanford	8 30	8 15	12 00	10 52
			P. M.	P. M.
Jonesboro	8 50	8 40	12 40	12 15
Swann's	9 15	9 12	1 20	1 10
Rock Branch	9 20*	9 20*	1 30	1 30
Spout Spring	9 50	9 45	2 25	2 10
Little River	10 20	10 15	3 40	3 00
Fayetteville		11 00		4 30

*Stops only on signal.
Nos. 1 and 2 Daily except Sunday.
No. 3 Monday and Friday.
No. 4 Tuesday and Saturday.
No. 4 will lie over at Sanford on Saturday night to connect with night train from Raleigh, arriving at Fayetteville not sooner than 1 A. M. Sunday.
J. S. MORRISON, Sup't.

AT THE OLD STAND.

I HAVE moved to the old stand of Cole & Gainey (recently occupied by S. C. Rankin & Co.,) where I am prepared to satisfy the wants of my friends and customers.

MR. W. W. COLE,

my former partner, is with me, and will be pleased to have a share of the patronage of his friends.

Having bought the stock of Mrs. Sedberry, I purpose keeping a general assortment of goods suited to the wants of customers both in town and country, and *will deliver goods free in all parts of the City.*

I will pay highest market prices for country produce of all kinds. J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1884. 50tf

MacMillan School,
Military, Classical and Scientific.

THE 8th SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON Monday, January 21st, 1884. Tuition $15, $20 and $22.50 per Session, payable strictly in advance. Board $10 per month. Regular course of instruction with approved text books. Rigid Discipline. Students assigned to such studies as they are qualified to pursue.

Uniforms cost from $16.50 to $24.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Dora P. O., N. C.

HAMILTON MacMILLAN, A. M., Principal.
Red Springs, N. C., Jan. 8, 1884. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM LANDRETH & SONS, the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, to which I invite the attention of friends and customers.

Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly cremated, according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.

H. R. HORNE.
Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-tf

Dividend.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PEOPLE'S National Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after January 4, 1884.

G. P. McNEILL, Cash'r.
Jan'y 16. 1t

AYER'S
Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a **Ladies' Hair Dressing**, the VIGOR is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BRICHER writes from *Kirby, O., July 3, 1882*: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer*, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880*: "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from *18 Elm St., Charlestown, Mass., April 14, 1882*, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

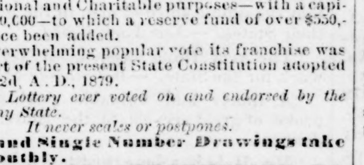
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

☞ **CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.** ☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **February 12, 1884—165th** Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6,000	12,000
5	do	2,000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do do	500	4,500
9	do do	250	2,250
1967	Prizes amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans La.,
or **M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.**
Jan'y 16, 1884. 50 4t

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AT
McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

ELEGANT UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS.
HANDSOME ORGANS.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC BOXES.
LADIES' WORK BOXES, playing two tunes when opened.
FINE GUITARS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, &c.
PLAQUES, PANELS, PINCUSHIONS AND THEMOMETERS, beautifully hand-painted.

FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS:

CROWING COCKS, SINGING TOPS,
TOOTING HORNS, TWANGING FIDDLES,
ROLLING DRUMS, JINGLING RATTLES,
&c. &c. &c.
BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS for every one.
HANDSOME CALENDARS FOR THE NEW YEAR.
Fayetteville, Dec. 13, 1883. 45tf

Bargains! Bargains!!
In Millinery Goods to Close Out Stock.

We need more room, hence our desire to close out for *CASH* at reduced prices for twenty days. Call early and secure bargains in

TRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, PLUMES, PLUSHES, SILKS, SATIN, VELVETS, &c.

We have handsome Flannels, Ladies' Merino Vests, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Fichues, Lace and Linen Collars, Birds, Tips, Infants' Cloaks, Saques, Hoods, &c.

We have a new supply of BIBLES, and HYMN BOOKS.

Call early and often at No. 17.

MRS. DYE.
Fayetteville, Jan 16, 1884. 43tf

E. T. McKETHAN,
—DEALER IN—
SEED OATS AND RYE.
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1-1y

Fine Winter Clothing
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY'S BALANCE OF FINE WINTER CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR FINE TRADE, CLOSING OUT AT

Positively Reduced Prices.
HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
SUCCESSOR TO HENRY ELSON,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C
Dec 20, 1883 36tf

UNION HOME SCHOOL.

FOR both sexes. Non Sectarian, Practical and Thorough in its work. Prepares for College or for Business Pursuits.

☞ Ample and Efficient Teaching Force in each Department. Special Advantages for Music, Drawing, Painting, etc.

☞ Spring Term, 1884, will open 1st Monday in January.

☞ Catalogues, with full particulars, furnished on application to the Principal.

JOHN E. KELLY, A. M.,
Union Church, N. C.

☞ The Faculty of the University of North Carolina give certificate as follows:—"The Students from Union Home School have been marked by their thorough training, studious habits, and good moral character. We cheerfully commend the school."
Dec 20, 1883 45-2m

Sale of Valuable Town Property.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at the Fall Term, 1883, thereof, the undersigned, appointed by the Court as Commissioner for that purpose, will on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1884, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder at public outcry, a lot of land in said town upon which is located that well known and valuable property, with the buildings and improvements thereon, called

"THE JACKSON HOTEL,"

on the north side of Bow Street, near Liberty Point, in said Town, the present residence of R. T. Scanlin, Esq.

This property is particularly described in a Mortgage from said R. T. Scanlin and wife to A. A. McKethan, to be found in Book Q. No. 3, of Mortgages, at page 1, Records of Cumberland County. This land with the large and commodious buildings and improvements thereon is to be sold under the decree of the Court aforesaid, to satisfy cetain debts secured by mortgages, and the purchaser will secure a perfect title.

TERMS CASH.

For further particulars apply to Thomas H. Sutton, my Attorney, or to

A. A. McKETHAN, JR., Commissioner.
Dec 24, 1883 47ts

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF MATCH HORSES, double-seated Carriage and double set of Harness. The Horses are well broke and will work anywhere. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

A. McBUIE, Agent.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 49t

Safe for Sale.

A LARGE FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF SAFE, of good make, nearly new, will be sold at a bargain. Apply at

THIS OFFICE.
Nov 21, 1883 42tf

GEO. A. THOMSON,
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices
AND
GOOD GOODS,
54 PERSON STREET,
Wholesale and Retail PROVISION DEALER.
GEO. A. THOMSON.
Nov 29, 1883 43tf

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE Spring Term of Trinity College will begin January 1st, 1884, and close the second Thursday in June.

Tuition in Collegiate Course for the term, $30 00
Tuition in preparatory studies, $25 00
Board, including furnished rooms, per month, $8 00 to $11 00

The College belongs to the N. C. Conference of the M. E. Church, South. It is located in a healthy section, five miles from High Point on the N. C. R. R.

For particulars address the President,
REV. M. L. WOOD,
Trinity College, N. C.
Dec 27, 1883 47-4t

Executors' Notice.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of S. T. Hawley, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate to present them to us duly authenticated on or before December 20th, 1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate must make immediate settlement.

W. L. HAWLEY,
McKAY McKINNON,
Executors.
Dec 13, 1883 46-6t

COFFEE,
SUGAR, TEA,
CHEESE, LARD,
BACON, RICE,
MEAL, HOMINY,
POTASH, GINGER,
SOAP, LYE,
PEPPER,
SPICE,
NUTMEGS,
TOBACCO of all grades, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1883. 39tf

ONE CENT
invested in a postal card and directed as below
WILL
inform the writer where he can
BUY
at the lowest price
A FIRST-CLASS PLOW;
also Castings, Grates, Mouldings, and
WILL SELL
all your old Scrap Iron at the highest price paid.
Address
PIONEER MANUFACTURING CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan'y 2, 1884 48-1m

COAL! COAL!!
10 Tons Anthracite Coal,
For Stoves, Grates, &c., for sale by
McMILLAN BROS.
Dec 6, 1883 44tf

PAINTS AND OILS.
A FULL STOCK.
BEST QUALITY.
AT LOW PRICES.
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
Oct 25, 1883 38tf

Grapes and Wines in North Carolina.

There is a remarkable combination of advantages, natural and otherwise, which go to show that North Carolina sooner or later, must become the greatest fruit State on the Continent. Long ago when the earliest colonial settlers were attracted hither, they found, besides bountiful supplies of fruit, grapes of the most luscious kind, growing in wild profusion in the Albemarle section, and to-day the species best known in America, including the Catawba, Scuppernong, Lincoln, Isabella, and others, are indigenous to the State. Mr. P. M. Wilson says that the Piedmont slope of North Carolina will be the Bordeaux district of America. Says he, "A glance at any physical map of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, will prove the wonderful advantages of situation that they possess for grape culture. A study of the geological formation of the slope along its entire tread, and of the chemistry of its soil, will satisfy the enquirer that every variety of soil of almost every grade of fertility is furnished by this sweep of country more than a thousand miles in length, and varying in breadth from fifty to one hundred miles. Meteorological observations extending over a series of years have demonstrated the mean climate to be all that could be desired for the growth of vines; and the fruiting and ripening of the various varieties of grapes that are grown in this belt. Humboldt gives the thermal limits of profitable viticulture as follows: the mean annual temperature should exceed 49°, the winter temperature 64°, and the mean summer temperature 64°. These limits are at Bordeaux respectively 57°, 43°, 71°. In the middle section of the Piedmont region in North Carolina, where observations have been made in many localities of the State Geological Survey, the corresponding figures are 58°, 44°, 74°, and a very judicious French writer on this subject, Chaveronvier, has observed that the exceptionally good vintages correspond to the years in which a high temperature characterized the vintage months, while the thermometer ranged low in those years which were marked by inferior vintage; and it is well known that in our South Atlantic region the summer temperature usually reaches beyond the middle of September, so that the average for that month is 70°. Another circumstance which unmistakably indicates the climatic adaption of this region, is the great variety and luxuriance of wild grapes. It is a well known observation that the best wine countries in Europe are those in which the various native and original stocks are indigenous and abundant."

The number of vineyards in North Carolina, is already encouragingly large, but with the natural advantages, enumerated above, it is destined to be augmented as the eyes of our people are opened to the great source of wealth therein contained. The famous Tokay Vineyard, near Fayetteville, owned by Hon. Wharton J. Green, is the most extensive one in the State, (and indeed the largest single vineyard in the South if not this side of the Rocky Mountains), and whose fine native wines bore off the premium at the Atlanta Exposition, the honor being shared by Messrs. S. R. Hunt & Co., of the well known Hunt Vineyard in Vance county. This contains 113 acres, 40 of which are planted with Scuppernong vines, and negotiations were being effected some time since to purchase the Shelby Vineyard in Cleveland county, consisting of fifty acres.—*Mr. E. A. Oldham before the Press Association.*

Patronize Home.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—Why is it that people send off for fruit trees and other things that they can get cheaper and better near home from reliable persons? Persons in want of fruit trees, such as apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry, and of grape vines, strawberry plants and the like, can buy cheaper and better fruits and trees and plants from J. S. Breece, of the Fayetteville Nursery, than they can by sending off. I have bought trees from a distance and from Mr. Breece, and set the trees out the same Spring, and those I bought of Mr. Breece were much the nicest trees and grew better generally and lived better. Mr. Breece will inform you as to the best kind and those best suited to our soil. He has over 40 varieties of strawberries under cultivation, all of the most approved kinds. Many of those spoken of as being the very finest berries, he has found from experience to be nearly worthless; and many others of not much force. If persons who want good berries and good bearing kinds will apply to Mr. Breece, he will designate the best kinds, and they may depend on his recommendation. I have bought plants of him and found them to be as represented. I bought several thousand strawberry plants some years ago and set them out, and I lost at least $200 by planting that kind of a berry, for they were nearly worthless as bearers. The berries were very good, but they bore very few berries. Nurserymen generally praise nearly every thing, and speak more highly of each than it deserves. I saw a grape vine advertised as being two weeks earlier than any other, and I wrote to the advertiser to know if it was two weeks earlier than another grape that he also advertised as being very early. I soon received an honest reply, (I think,) saying it was not two weeks earlier, but that it was a much better grape, and a prettier grape than the other grape mentioned. I find that most fruit tree growers will over praise what they have to sell. Speaking from my own experience, I think that there are very few kinds of strawberries that will pay to grow.

Mr. Breece will supply catalogues of fruits and prices, and his prices generally are cheaper than those of the Northern nurserymen. Besides, he generally supplies better trees and of the kinds best suited to our soil and climate. Mr. B. lives only a few miles from Fayetteville, and will deliver trees and plants here to railroad or steamboat free of charge.

ARTHUR C. SMITH.

Tobacco in Moore.—The *Gazette* says that Dr. Campbell, K. H. Worthy & Son and others near Jonesboro are intending to plant crops of tobacco, build barns, and thoroughly test growing tobacco in this county, and we have no doubt but what they will make a perfect success of it.

[We doubt not it might be raised with profit in all the counties of the upper Cape Fear.]

1849. 1883.

JOHN C. THOMSON,

No. 53 North Person Street,

still in favor of the "nimble sixpence" of forty years ago to the "slow shilling" of to-day, has in store a large and complete stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

to which special attention as to QUALITY and PRICE is invited.

Flour—all grades.

Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups and Molasses.

Bacon—Sides, Hams and Shoulders.

Fulton Market Beef.

Canned Goods in endless variety.

Crackers—a fine assortment.

Candies—Plain and Fancy.

Pickles—Domestic and Imported.

New Hulled Buckwheat.

Cream Boneless Codfish and Irish Potatoes.

Atmore's Mince Meat in 5 and 10 lb. pails and in bulk.

Raisins, Citron, Currants, Nuts, &c.

In fact, any and everything usually kept in a Grocer and Provision House.

These Goods were bought right and will be sold at close figures.

JOHN C. THOMSON.

Nov 8, 1883 40-3m

Very Valuable Farm

NEAR TOWN FOR SALE.

ON Saturday, January 19, 1884, at 12 o'clock, I will offer for sale by public auction, that valuable Farm on Wilmington Road, about 2¼ miles from Fayetteville, adjoining Daniel Smith and others and known as "THE JESSUP or HOOPER PLACE." This farm contains about 220 acres, of which about half is valuable swamp land—there being about 60 to 70 in a state of cultivation, on which is a dwelling house with four rooms, two barns and stable with other out houses, and small orchard of fine fruit. The uncleared swamp, say, 30 to 40 acres, is well timbered with cypress and poplar. About 110 to 120 acres is piney woods land, including the old Hooper or Broadfoot summer place, a fine building spot, with a never failing spring of good sand-hill water—a splendid place for a vineyard. A branch running through the land, affords a good place for ponds for fish-culture. The stock range is unsurpassed.

This is a rare chance to purchase a good farm and a good healthy country residence near town. The purchaser must pay $1200 in cash, and give note for the balance. N. W. RAY, Att'y.

Dec 27, 1883. 47-4t

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA,

RICHMOND, VA.

President, Vice Presidents. Secretary.
S. B. PAUL. T. W. PEMBERTON, J. W. PEGRAM.
CHAS. L. TODD,

Assets over $500,000.

ISSUES Policies on Popular and Safe Life, Term and Endowment Plans.

Makes large and liberal loans to its Policyholders in North Carolina and is the *only* Company in the United States that *does*.

Policies non-forfeitable after three years, and losses payable sixty days after satisfactory proof of loss.

Has been working in North Carolina for thirteen years, with a record for fair dealing, liberality and integrity unquestioned.

Rates and terms fair and liberal. Examine for yourselves before insuring elsewhere.

W. S. COOK, District Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec 20, 1883 46-2m

Notice of Sale Under Mortgage.

BY virtue of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by S. B. West to Hamlin Sons & Co., which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Cumberland, in Book "A", No. 4, pages, 69, 70 and 71, the following property will be sold at public auction, viz: One Steam Saw Mill and outfit complete, with 20 H. P. Locomotive Boiler and Engine; and all Machinery necessary to a first-class Steam Saw Mill is attached and is in good condition.

The Mill is now located on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., near Fayetteville, on the Mile Branch.

Place of Sale: On premises where Mill is located.
Time of Sale: January 17th, 1884, at 12 o'clock
Terms of Sale: Cash.

BOYKIN & FAISON, and
N. W. RAY,
Attorneys for Mortgagees.

Dec 15, 1883. 45ts

NOTICE.

ON and after the first day of January, 1884, the undersigned will discontinue the sale of Merchandise on their own account, but will fill orders for all kinds of goods carefully, when provided with money, or produce in hand, or an equivalent by an arrangement previously made.

They will sell Merchandise and Country Produce, as well as buy, for a commission of 2½ per cent. They will buy, at all times, Cotton and Naval Stores consigned or brought to them, making no charge on consignments, paying the highest market prices; and will also advance liberally on Cotton stored with them, subject to reasonable storage and insurance charges, at 8 per cent. interest.

They respectfully ask all who have unsettled accounts on their books to call and pay, or close by satisfactory notes.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, Dec 20, 1883 46-2m

Sale under Mortgage.

BY virtue of two certain Mortgages made by J. L. McKay and wife to J. C Blocker, recorded in Book V, No. 3, page 67, and Book Y, No. 3, page 263, I will on Thursday, January 24th, 1884, at Cedar Creek, in this County, at 12 o'clock, expose to sale by public auction for cash, 12 acres of Land, including the residence lately occupied by C. H. Blocker, and also 189¼ acres, including the residence lately occupied by J. C. Blocker. The interest of J. L. McKay in the Fennell Land will also be sold. The improvements on both these tracts are very valuable—two Store Houses and Warehouse, Grist Mill, two Dwellings and all necessary outhouses, with about 50 acres of land in good state of cultivation, with fruit trees, &c.

J. C. BLOCKER.

Dec 24, 1884 47ts

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.



OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 25, 1880. 2-1f

To the Farmers of Cumberland.

I CAN negotiate loans in very considerable amounts upon Improved Farms and Valuable Lands situated in this County. Said loans running for a term of years.

R. S. HUSKE.

Nov 1, 1883. 39-3m

FOUND.

A SMALL GOLD PENCIL was recently found in the yard at the residence of Mr. E. J. Hale, on Haymount. The owner can get the same on application at this office.

Dec 27, 1883.

New Store and New Goods

AT

THE RED SIGN,

NO. 47 PERSON ST.

F. F. F. F. G. and P.

Find Fresh, Fine, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions.

FLOUR, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Hominy, a large and elegant variety of Gilt Edge, Plain and Fancy Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Fruits of all kinds, Mince Meat, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Canned and Fresh Oysters, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALES, LAGER BEER, CIGARS and TOBACCO. The best North Carolina Apple Brandy, Corn and Rye Whisky from the Mountains of Cleveland County, always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to CLAUSEN & SON'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. They have received a FIRST PRIZE at Paris in 1878, and for the last three years from the American Institute Fair in the City of New York. As a beverage for the convalescent and those whose digestion is impaired, it has no equal, and is recommended to patients of weak constitutions and nervous temperament by the most prominent physicians in preference to ALL OTHER BRANDS.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1883. 46tf

FOR SALE.

THE property known as the Clarendon Mills on Blount's Creek, Fayetteville. This valuable property comprises about 6½ acres of land, with dam and two large buildings, besides offices, stables, &c. There is 20 feet fall—about 40 horse power on three turbine wheels. The property comprises Saw and Planing Mills, Grist Mill, Wool Cards and Cotton Gin, all in good order. Terms easy. Apply to

T. C. OAKMAN, Hope Mills.

Nov 29, 1883 43 3m

VERY BEST

BUTTER AND FLOUR.

GOOD ARTICLE IN MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, at

CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Nov 1, 1883 39tf

SOMETHING TO EAT

AND

Something to Eat Out Of.

YOU WILL FIND AT PEMBERTON'S NEW STORE,

Fine Gilt Edge Butter,

Sugar,	Coffee and Tea Pots,
Coffee,	China Tea Sets,
Lard,	Ewers and Basins,
Hams,	Plates,
Flour,	Cups and Saucers,
Canned Goods,	Tumblers,
Deviled Crabs,	Goblets and Wine Glasses
Salmon,	Lamps,
Preserved Ginger,	Pitchers,
Pickles,	Glass Sets,
Desiccated Cocoanut,	Chamber Sets,
Oatmeal and Hominy,	Glass Stands,
Gelatine,	Pickle Dishes,
Flavoring Extracts,	Tin Pie Plates,
Cream Tartar,	Wash Pans and Basins,
Spices, &c., &c.,	Baskets, &c.

NUTS, RAISINS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Smoke the Square Cigar.

ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL ORDER.

Goods Delivered Day or Night.

J. A PEMBERTON, JR.

Sep 13, 1883. 32tf

Christmas! Christmas!!

AT THE

Fayetteville Bookstore.

COME and see the beautiful array of Goods suitable for presents. Among which are a full line of those elegant Floral Series—illuminated and fringed.

Dore's Bible Gallery.

Dore's Purgatory and Paradise—elegant books.

Complete Sets of Scott's, Dicken's, Bulwer's and Irving's Works.

A full line of Poetical Works—different in style and price.

Books for Boys and Girls, and an endless lot of Toy and other Books for the little ones.

Frames, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel—beautiful to look at, in Plush, Velvet, &c.

Handkerchief Satchels, Odor Cases, Toilet Sets. Autograph and Photograph Albums, of all styles.

Backgammon, Chess, Dominos, Parchesi and many new games; in fact games of all kinds for old and young.

Paints in Oil and Water Colors, Panels, Plaques, &c., for painting. And not least among our extensive stock, a large and handsome lot of Christmas and New Year's Cards.

I respectfully invite one and all to come and take a look, as it is impossible to give even a feint idea of my stock. It is no trouble to show Goods, and if there be anything wanted and not in stock, I will gladly order it in time for Christmas.

G. H. HAIGH.

Dec 6, 1883 44tf

THE

WOODS AND TIMBERS

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

1 *vol.* 12*mo.*, *Cloth*, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

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"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

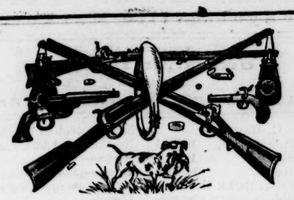
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OR,
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TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.

A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.

Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.

WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

North Carolina Resources.

"One of the most useful series of descriptive books ever published about any State."
—BOSTON POST.

HALE'S INDUSTRIAL SERIES.

Two Volumes Now Ready.

I. THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State.

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1 *Volume* 12*mo. Cloth*, 425 *pp.*, $1.50.

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E. J. HALE & SON,

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, New York;
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P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.

Oct 4, 1883 35tf

BUY THE CELEBRATED

Scotch Parlor Matches.

"POCKET,"
"CLYDESDALE,"
AND
"LOCH KATRINE" BRANDS,

Manufactured by Mitchell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.

"Scotch Matches" are the best.

FOR SALE BY

C. J. AHEARN. G. A. THOMSON.
J. A. PEMBERTON, Jr. CHARLES HAIGH.
A. E. RANKIN & CO. H. R. BORNE.
E. E. SEDBERRY.

And all live merchants.

Sep 13, 1883 32tf

E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLISHERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8tf



HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes.

WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf



JAMES R. McNEILL,

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dec 6, 1883. 44tf

WHEELER & WILSON



New No. 8.

BEST machine to buy, because it is easiest to learn: easiest to manage; most durable; does most perfect work; it has no noisy shuttle; runs the lightest, and will not endanger your health.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,

Wilmington, N. C.

J. F. OWEN, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 26, 1883. 25-6m

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.



BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.

Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.

Guage Glasses any length.

Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.

Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.

Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.

Powder, Shot and Caps.

Gun and Pistol Cartridges.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.

Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.

☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,

Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.

Aug 30, 1883 30tf

CALL AND SEE

The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.

Superlative and all grades of Flour.

New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.

Cream Boneless Codfish.

Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.

Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.

April 19, 1883 11tf

J. W. JOHNSON. W. D. McNEILL.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,

MACHINISTS

AND

Blacksmiths.

IN connection with our Blacksmith Shops we are prepared to repair

Engines, Boilers, Cotton Gins,

and all kinds of Machinery.

All we ask is a trial. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,

Machinists and Blacksmiths,

At McLauchlin's Old Stand.

Next to A. A. McKethan & Son's Carriage Factory.

Fayetteville, July 19, 1885. 24-6m

J. H. FARRAR,

(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

AGENT FOR



The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $45; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.

Feb y 22, 1883. 3-1y

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars

Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest.

GEO. LAUDER.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf



J. M. BEASLEY

—HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF—

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.

CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED;

PENS AND PENHOLDERS.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; Cake, Butter and Pie Knives.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, Sugar Spoons, Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.

CLOCKS.

One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.

CUTLERY.

Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors of all sizes. Yes, Come to BEASLEY'S and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.

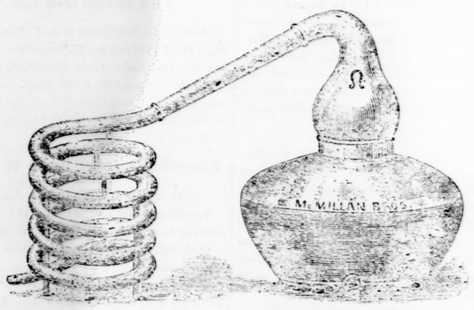
Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

J. M. BEASLEY,

Next door to Messrs. Hinsdale & Broadfoot's near Market Place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 8, 1883. 40tf

STILLS AND STOVES.



WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH

New and Second-hand Stills,

Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity.

A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.

Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

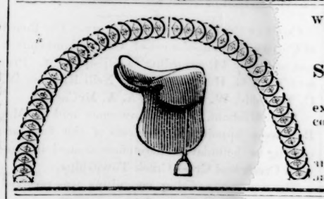
TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;

Tin-ware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns.

Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 38tf



W. OVERBY. C. P. OVERBY.

W. OVERBY & SON,

46 South Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Saddle & Harness Manufacturers.

The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years.

We use good oak-tanned leather.

Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

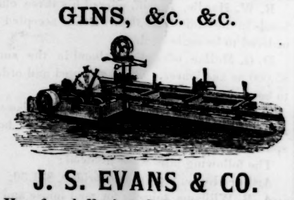
Iron of all kinds;

Axles; Cart and Buggy Material; general line of Builders' Hardware; Axes; Shovels; Spades; Brond Axes; Adzes; Hatchets; Fire Dogs; Shovels and Tongs; Nails, &c.

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Nov 1, 1883 39tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.



J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

A BARGAIN.

A second-hand Brown Cotton Gin, in good order.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,

Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct 4, 1883 35tf

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

Foutz's Powders will prevent GARGET IN COWS.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and solid.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Dec 6, 1883 44-1y

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Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Dec 7, 1882. 137tf